

The COMMON  
**ACCIDENCE**

Examined and Explained

By Short

*Questions and Answers,*

According to the very

**W O R D S** of the **B O O K.**

Conducing very much to the Ease of the Teacher, and the Benefit of the Learner.

Being helpful to the better Understanding the *Rudiments* and *Grounds* of *Grammar*, delivered in that and the like Introduction to the Latin Tongue.

Written heretofore, and made use of in *Rosierham* School, and now publish'd for the Profit of young Beginners in that and other Schools,

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**L O N D O N :**

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THE  
INTRODUCTION  
OF THE

Eight Parts of SPEECH:

OR,

The first Part of the *Accidence* Examined  
and Explained by short *Questions* and  
*Answers*.

Quest. 1. **H**OW many Parts of Speech be  
there?

Ans. Eight.

Q. Which are the Eight Parts of  
Speech?

A. A Noun, a Pronoun, a Verb, a Participle, an  
Adverb, a Conjunction, a Preposition, and an In-  
terjection.

2. Q. Which Parts of Speech are declined?

A. A Noun, a Pronoun, a Verb, and a Participle.

Q. Which Parts of Speech are undeclined?

A. An Adverb, a Conjunction, a Preposition,  
and an Interjection.

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1. Of a Noun.

3. Q. **W**HAT is a Noun?

A. A Noun is the Name of a thing  
that may be seen, heard, felt, or understood.

A 2

Q. Give

Q. Give some Examples.

A. The Name of my hand in Latin is *Manus*, the name of an house is *Domus*, the name of goodness is *Bonitas*.

4. Q. How many sorts of Nouns be there?

A. Two.

Q. Which be the two sorts of Nouns?

A. A Noun Substantive, and a Noun Adjective.

Q. What is a Noun Substantive?

A. A Noun Substantive is that standeth by it self and requireth not another Word to be joined with it to shew its signification.

Q. Give an Example of a Noun Substantive?

A. *Homo* a Man.

Q. How is a Noun Substantive declined?

A. With one Article, as *hic Magister* a Master, or else with two at the most, as *hic & hac Parens* a Father or Mother.

7. Q. What is a Noun Adjective?

A. A Noun Adjective is that cannot stand by it self in reason or signification; but requires to be joined to another word, as *Bonus* good, *Pulcher* fair.

8. Q. How is a Noun Adjective declined?

Q. Either with three Terminations; as *Bonus*, *bona*, *bonum*; or else with three Articles; as *hic hac & hoc Felix* happy; *hic & hac Levis*, & *hoc Leve* light.

9. Q. How many sorts of Noun Substantives are there?

A. Two.

Q. Which be they?

A. Proper and Common.

Q. What is a Noun Substantive Proper?

A. That which is proper to the thing which it betokeneth.

Q. Give an Example of the Proper?

Ans.

*A. Edmundus is my Proper Name.*

*Q. What is a Noun Substantive Common?*

*A. That which is common to more.*

*Q. Give an Example of a Noun Substantive common.*

*Q. Homo a Man, is a common Name to all Men.*

## Numbers of Nouns.

10. *Q. How many Numbers are there in Nouns?*

*A. Two.*

*Q. Which be they?*

*A. The Singular and the Plural.*

*Q. How know you the Singular Number?*

*A. The Singular Number speaketh but of one, as Lapis a Stone.*

*Q. How know you the Plural Number?*

*A. The Plural Number speaketh of more than one, as Lapides Stones.*

## Cases of Nouns.

11. *Q. With how many Cases are Nouns declined?*

*A. Nouns are declined with six Cases, Singularly and Plurally.*

*Q. Which be they?*

*A. The Nominative, the Genitive, the Dative, the Accusative, the Vocative, and the Ablative.*

12. *Q. How know you the Nominative Case?*

*A. The Nominative Case cometh before the Verb, and answereth to the Question who or what; as, Magister docet, the Master teacheth.*

A 3

13. *Q. How*

13. Q. *How do you know the Genitive Case?*

A. The Genitive Case is known by this Token of, and answereth to the Question, *whose* or *whereof*; as, *Doctrina Magistri*, the Learning of the Master.

14. Q. *How do you know the Dative Case?*

A. The Dative Case is known by this Token *to*, and answereth to this question, *to whom* or *to what*; as, *De librum magistro*, I give a Book to the Master.

15. Q. *How do you know the Accusative Case?*

A. The Accusative Case followeth the Verb, and answereth to this question *whom* or *what*; as, *Amo Magistrum*, I love the Master.

16. Q. *How know you the Vocative Case?*

A. The Vocative Case is known by calling or speaking to, as, *ô Magister*, O Master.

17. Q. *How know you the Ablative Case?*

A. The Ablative Case is commonly joined with Prepositions serving to the Ablative Case; as, *De Magistro* of the Master, *Coram Magistro* before the Master.

Q. *What words are signs of the Ablative Case?*

A. In, with, through, for, from, by, and than, after the Comparative Degree.

### Articles.

18. Q. **W** Hence are the Articles borrowed?

A. Of the Pronoun.

Q. *How are Articles declined?*

A. Thus,

Singular



Singulariter.		Masc.	Fœm.	Neut.
	Nom.	<i>Hic.</i>	<i>Hæc.</i>	<i>Hoc.</i>
	Gen.	<i>Hujus.</i>	<i>Hujus</i>	<i>Hujus.</i>
	Dat.	<i>Huic.</i>	<i>Huic.</i>	<i>Huic.</i>
	Acc.	<i>Hunc.</i>	<i>Hanc.</i>	<i>Hoc.</i>
	Voc.	ô.	ô.	ô.
	Abl.	<i>Hoc.</i>	<i>Hac.</i>	<i>Hoc.</i>

Pluraliter.	Nom.	<i>Hi.</i>	<i>Hæ.</i>	<i>Hæc.</i>
	Gen.	<i>Horum.</i>	<i>Harum.</i>	<i>Horum.</i>
	Dat.	<i>His.</i>	<i>His.</i>	<i>His.</i>
	Acc.	<i>Hos.</i>	<i>Has.</i>	<i>Hæc.</i>
	Voc.	ô.	ô.	ô.
	Abl.	<i>His.</i>	<i>His.</i>	<i>His.</i>

### Genders of Nouns,

19. Q. **H**OW many Genders of Nouns be there?

A. Seven,

Q. Which be the Seven Genders?

A. The Masculine, the Feminine, the Neuter, the Common of two, the Common of three, the Doubtful, and the Epicene.

Q. With what Article is the Masculine Gender declined?

A 4

A. With

A. With this Article *Hic*, as *Hic Vir* a Man.

Q. With what Article is the Feminine Gender declined?

A. With the Article *Hæc*; as *Hæc Mulier* a Woman.

Q. With what Article is the Neuter Gender declined?

A. With the Article *Hoc*; as *Hoc Saxum* a Stone.

Q. With what Article is the Common of Two Gender declined?

A. With the Articles *Hic* and *Hæc*; as *Hic & Hæc Parens* a Father and Mother.

Q. With what Article is the Common of Three Gender declined?

A. With the Articles *Hic*, *Hæc* and *Hoc*; as *Hic Hæc & Hoc Felix* happy.

Q. With what Article is the Doubtful Gender declined?

A. With the Articles *Hic* or *Hæc*; as *Hic vel Hæc Dies* a day.

Q. With how many Articles is the Epicene Gender declined?

A. With one Article, and under that one Article both kinds are signified; as *hic Passer* a Sparrow, *hæc Aquila* an Eagle, both he and she.

### Declensions of Nouns.

20. Q. **H**OW many Declensions of Nouns be there?

A. Five.

Q. When is a Noun of the first Declension?

A. When the Genitive and Dative Case singular end in *a*, the Accusative in *am*, the Vocative like the Nominative, the Ablative in *a*. The Nominative Plural in *a*, the Genitive in *arum*, the Dative in *is*,  
the

# Lib. I. of the Accidence.

7

the Accusative in *as*, the Vocative like the Nominative, the Ablative in *is*.

Q. What is the Example of the first Declension?

A. *Musa* a Song.

Q. Decline *Musa*.

Ans.

Singulariter	Nom. <i>hec Musa</i>	Pluraliter	Nom. <i>he Musa</i>
	Gen. <i>hujus Musæ</i>		Gen. <i>harum Musarum</i>
	Dat. <i>huic Musæ</i>		Dat. <i>his Musis</i>
	Acc. <i>hanc Musam</i>		Acc. <i>has Musas</i>
	Voc. <i>ô Musa</i>		Voc. <i>ô Musa</i>
	Abl. <i>hac Musâ</i>		Abl. <i>his Musis</i>

21. Q. What Nouns of the first Declension make the Dative and Ablative in *is* or *abus*?

A. *Filia* a Daughter, and *Nata* a Daughter.

Q. What Nouns of the first Declension make the Dative and Ablative Plural in *abus* only?

A. *Dea* a Goddess, *Mula* a Mule, *Equa* a Mare, and *Liberta* a Free Woman.

22. Q. When is a Noun of the second Declension?

A. When the Genitive Case singular endeth in *i*, the Dative in *o*, the Accusative in *um*, the Vocative for the most part like the Nominative, the Ablative in *o*. The Nominative Plural in *i*, the Genitive in *orum*, the Dative in *is*, the Accusative in *os*, the Vocative like the Nominative, the Ablative in *is*.

23. Q. What is the Example of the second Declension?

A. *Magister* a Master.

Q. Decline *Magister*.

Ans.

Singulariter	Nom. <i>hic magist er</i>	Pluraliter	N. <i>hi magistr.i</i>
	Gen. <i>hujus magistr-i</i>		G. <i>horum magistr-arum</i>
	Dat. <i>huic magistr-o</i>		D. <i>his magistr-is</i>
	Acc. <i>hunc magistr um</i>		A. <i>hos magistr os</i>
	Voc. <i>ô magistr er</i>		V. <i>ô magistr-i</i>
	Abl. <i>hoc magistr-o</i>		A. <i>his magistr-is</i>

24. Q. When

24. Q. *When the Nominative endeth in us, how shall the Vocative end?*

A. In e; as Nom. *hic Dominus* a Lord, Voc. *ô Domine*.

Q. *What Nouns in us are accepted?*

A. *Deus* God, maketh Voc. *ô Deus*; and *Filius* a Son, maketh *ô Fili*.

25. Q. *When the Nominative endeth in ius, if it be a proper Name of a Man, how shall the Vocative end?*

A. In i; as Nom. *hic Georgius* George, Voc. *ô Georgi*.

26. Q. *What Nouns make their Vocative Case in e or us?*

A. These following, viz. *Arvus* a lamb, *locus* a grove, *vulgus* the common people, *populus* People, *chorus* a Choir, *fluvius* a Flood.

27. Q. *What Cases have all Nouns of the Neuter Gender (of what Declension soever they be) alike in both Numbers?*

A. The Nominative, the Accusative, and the Vocative.

Q. *How do all the Cases end in the Plural Number?*

A. In a.

28. Q. *What is the Example of Nouns of the Neuter Gender in the second Declension?*

A. *Regnum* a Kingdom.

29. Q. *Decline Regnum.*

Ans.

Singulariter	{	Nom. <i>hoc Regn-um</i>	{	Pluraliter	{	Nom. <i>hec Regn-a</i>
		Gen. <i>hujus Regn-i</i>				Gen. <i>horum Regn-orum</i>
		Dat. <i>huic Regn-o</i>				Dat. <i>his Regn-is</i>
		Acc. <i>hoc Regn-um</i>				Acc. <i>hec Regn-a</i>
		Voc. <i>ô Regn-um</i>				Voc. <i>ô Regn-a</i>
		Abl. <i>hec Regn-o</i>				Abl. <i>his Regn-is</i>

30. Q. *What*



Lib. I. of the Accidence.

9

30. Q. What Nouns make the Neuter Gender in o?

A. Ambo both.

Q. Decline Ambo.

Ans.

Pluraliter	Nom.	Ambo, ambæ, ambo
	Gen.	Amborum, ambarum, amborum
	Dat.	Ambobus, ambabus, ambobus
	Acc.	Ambos, ambas, ambo
	Voc.	Ambo, ambæ, ambo
	Abl.	Ambobus, ambabus, ambobus.

Q. How is Duo declined?

A. Like Ambo.

31. Q. When is a Noun of the third Declension?

A. When the Genitive Case Singular endeth in *i*, the Dative in *i*, the Accusative in *em*, and sometimes in *im*, and sometimes in both; the Vocative like the Nominative, the Ablative in *e*, and sometimes in *i*, and sometimes in both; the Nominative Plural in *es*, the Genitive in *um*, and sometimes in *ium*, the Dative in *bus*, the Accusative in *es*, the Vocative like the Nominative, the Ablative in *bus*.

Q. What are the Examples of the third Declension?

A. Lapis, a Stone. Parens, a Father or Mother.

Q. Decline Lapis.

Ans.

Singulariter	Nom.	hic Lapid-is	Pluraliter	N:	hi Lapid-es
	Gen.	hujus Lapid-is		G.	horum Lapid-um
	Dat.	huic Lapid-i		D.	bis Lapidi-bus
	Acc.	hunc Lapid-em		A.	hos Lapid-es
	Voc.	ô Lapid-is		V.	ô Lapid-es
	Abl.	hoc Lapid-e		A.	bis Lapidi-bus.

Q. De-

Q. Decline Parens.

Ans.

Singulariter	N. hic & hæc Parens
	G. hujus Parent-is
	D. huic Parent-i
	A. hunc & hanc Parent-em
	V. ô Parens
A. hoc & hac Parent-e	

Pluraliter	N. hi & hæ Parent-es
	G. horum & harum Parent-um
	D. his Parenti-bus
	A. hos & has Parent-es
	V. ô Parent-es
A. his Parenti-bus	

32. Q. When is a Noun of the fourth Declension?

A. When the Genitive Case singular endeth in *us*, the Dative in *ui*, the Accusative in *um*, the Vocative like the Nominative, the Ablative in *u*. The Nominative Plural in *us*, the Genitive in *uum*, the Dative in *ibus*, the Accusative in *us*, the Vocative like the Nominative, the Ablative in *ibus*.

Q. What is the Example of the fourth Declension?

A. Manus a hand.

Q. Decline Manus.

Ans.

Singulariter	Nom. hæc Manus
	Gen. hujus man-us
	Dat. huic man-ui
	Acc. hanc man-um
	Voc. ô man-us
	Abl. hac man-u

Pluraliter	Nom. hæ man-us
	Gen. harum man-uam
	Dat. his man-ibus
	Acc. has man-us
	Voc. ô man-us
	Abl. his man-ibus.

33. Q. When is a Noun of the fifth Declension?

A. When the Genitive and Dative Case singular end in *ei*, the Accusative in *em*, the Vocative like the Nominative, the Ablative in *e*. The Nominative Plural in *es*, the Genitive in *erum*, the Dative in *ebus*, the Accusative in *es*, the Vocative like the Nominative, the Ablative in *ebus*.

Q. What

Q. What is the Example of the fifth Declension?

A. Meridies Noon-tide.

Q. Decline Meridies.

Ans.

Singulariter	Nom. hic Meridi-es	Pluraliter	Nom. hi Meridi-es
	Gen. hujus Meridi-es		Gen. eorum Meridi-erum
	Dat. huic Meridi-ei		Dat. his Meridi-ebus
	Acc. hunc Meridi-em		Acc. eos Meridi-es
	Voc. ô Meridi-es		Voc. ô Meridi-es
	Abl. hoc Meridi-e		Abl. his Meridi-ebus.

Q. Of what Gender are all Nouns of the fifth Declension.

A. Of the Feminine.

Q. Which Nouns are excepted?

A. Meridies Noon-tide, of the Masculine, and Dies a Day, of the Doubtful.

## The Declension of Nouns Adjectives.

34. Q. **H**OW is a Noun Adjective of three Terminations declined?

A. After the first and second Declension.

Q. What is the Example of the Adjectives of three Terminations?

A. Bonus good.

Q. Decline Bonus.

Ans.

Singulariter	Nom. Bonus, bona, bonum
	Gen. Boni, bonæ, boni
	Dat. Bono, bonæ, bono
	Acc. Bonum, bonam, bonum
	Voc. Bone, bona, bonum
	Abl. Bona, bono, bone.

Plura.

Pluraliter	Nom. Boni, bonæ, bona
	Gen. Bonorum, bonarum, bonorum
	Dat. Bonis
	Acc. Bonos, bonas, bona
	Voc. Boni, bonæ, bona
	Abl. Bonis

35. Q. What Adjectives are there besides these of another manner of speaking?

A. Certain Adjectives which make their Genitive Case singular in *ius*, and the Dative in *i*.

Q. Which be those Adjectives?

A. These that follow, with their Compounds.

Q. Decline Unus one.

Ans.

Singulariter	Nom. Unus, a, um
	Gen. Unius
	Dat. Uni
	Acc. Unum, unam, unum
	Voc. Une, una, unum
	Abl. Uno, una, uno,

Pluraliter	Nom. Uni, unæ, una
	Gen. Unorum, unarum, unorum
	Dat. Unis
	Acc. Unos, unas, una
	Voc. Uni, unæ, una
	Abl. Unis.

Q. When hath Unus, una, unum, the Plural Number?

A. When it is joined with a word that lacketh the Singular; as, *Unæ Literæ*, one Letter or Epistle; *Una Murus*, one City-wall.

Q. What



Q. *What other Adjectives are declined in like manner?*

A. *Totus* whole, *solus* alone, *ullus* any, *alius*, alter another, *uter* whether, and *neuter* neither.

Q. *What Case do these five rehearsed lack?*

A. The Vocative.

Q. *How are the Adjectives of three Articles declined?*

A. After the third Declension.

Q. *What are the Examples of Adjectives of three Articles?*

A. *Felix* happy, and *Tristis* sad.

Q. *Decline Felix.*

Ans.

Singulariter

Nom. *hic* & *haec* & *hoc* *Felix*  
 Gen. *hujus* *Felicitis*  
 Dat. *huic* *Felici*  
 Acc. *hunc* & *hanc* *Felicem* & *hoc* *Felix*  
 Voc. & *Felix*  
 Abl. *hac* & *hac* & *hac* *Felice* vel *Felici*.

Pluraliter

Nom. *hi* & *hi* *Felices*, & *haec* *Felicia*  
 Gen. *horum* *harum* & *horum* *Felicitum*  
 Dat. *his* *Felicibus*  
 Acc. *hos* & *has* *Felices* & *haec* *Felicia*  
 Voc. & *Felices* & & *Felicia*  
 Abl. *his* *Felicibus*

Q. *Decline Tristis.*

Ans.

Singulariter

Nom. *hic* & *haec* *Tristis*, & *hoc* *Triste*  
 Gen. *hujus* *Tristis*  
 Dat. *huic* *Tristi*  
 Acc. *hunc* & *hanc* *Tristem*, & *hoc* *Triste*  
 Voc. & *Tristis* & & *Triste*  
 Abl. *hac* & *hac* & *hac* *Tristi*

Pluraliter

Pluraliter	Nom. <i>hi &amp; hæ Tristes &amp; hæc Tristia</i>
	Gen. <i>horum &amp; harum Tristium</i>
	Dat. <i>his Tristibus</i>
	Acc. <i>hos &amp; has Tristes &amp; hæc Tristia</i>
	Voc. <i>ô Tristes &amp; ô Tristia</i>
	Abl. <i>his Tristibus</i>

### Comparisons of Nouns.

37. Q. **W**Hat Nouns may form Comparison?

A. Adjectives, whose signification may increase or be diminished.

Q. How many degrees of Comparison be there?

A. Three.

Q. Which are the three degrees of Comparison?

A. The Positive, the Comparative, and the Superlative.

38. Q. How do you know the Positive Degree?

A. The Positive betokeneth the thing absolutely without excess; as *Durus* hard.

39. Q. How know you the Comparative Degree?

A. The Comparative somewhat exceedeth his Positive in signification; as, *Durior* harder.

Q. Whence is the Comparative Degree formed?

A. The Comparative degree is formed of the first Case of the Positive that endeth in *i*, by putting thereto *or* and *us*.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. Of *Duri* is formed *hic & hæc durior, & hoc durius*; of *Tristi*, *hic & hæc tristior, & hoc tristius*; and of *Dulci*, *hic & hæc dulcior, & hoc dulcius*.

40. Q. How know you the Superlative Degree?

A. The Superlative exceeds his Positive in the highest Degree; as *Durissimus* the hardest.

Q. Whence

Q. Whence is the *Superlative Degree* formed?

A. The *Superlative* is formed of the first degree of the *Positive* that endeth in *i*, by putting thereto *s* and *simus*.

Q. Give some *Examples*.

A. Of *Duri* is formed *durissimus*, of *tristi* *tristissimus*, of *dulci* *dulcissimus*.

Q. What *Adjectives* are excepted from this general Rule?

A. These that follow: *Bonus* good, *melior* better, *optimus* the best: *Malus* bad, *pejor* worse, *peissimus* the worst: *Magnus* great, *major* greater, *maximus* the greatest: *Parvus* little, *minor* less, *minimus* the least: *Multus*, *multa*, *multum* much, *plus* more, *plurimus*, *plurima*, *plurimum* very much.

42. Q. If the *Positive* end in *er*, how is the *Superlative* formed?

A. The *Superlative* is formed of the *Nominative* by putting to *rimus*, as *pulcher*, *pulcherrimus*.

43. Q. What *Nouns* in *lis* make the *Superlative* by changing *is* into *limus*?

A. These; *Humilis* humble, *humillimus* very humble: *Similis* like, *simillimus* very like: *Facilis* easy, *facillimus* very easy: *Gracilis* slender, *gracillimus* very slender: *Agilis* nimble, *agillimus* very nimble: *Docilis* teachable, *docillimus* very teachable.

Q. What do all other *Nouns* ending in *lis*?

A. They follow the General Rules aforegoing; as *utilis* profitable, *utilissimus* very profitable.

Q. How is an *Adjective* compared if a *Vowel* come before us?

A. By *magis* more, and *maxime* most; as, *pius* godly, *magis pius* more godly, *maxime pius* most godly: *Affiduus* constant, *magis assiduus* more constant, *maxime assiduus* most constant.

## Of the Pronoun.

1. Q. **W**Hat is a Pronoun?

A. A Pronoun is a part of Speech much like Noun, or put instead of a Noun.

Q. How is a Pronoun used?

A. In shewing or rehearsing.

2. Q. How many Pronouns are there?

A. Fifteen.

Q. Which be the fifteen Pronouns?

A. Ego I; tu thou; sui of himself, or of themselves; ille he; ipse himself, iste yond, hic this; is that; meus mine, tuus thine, suus his own, noster ours, vester yours, nostras on our side, vestras on your side.

3. Q. Which Pronouns have the Vocative Case?

A. These four, tu, meus, noster and vester; and all other lack the Vocative Case.

Q. What Pronouns may be added to these?

A. Their Compounds, Egomet, tute, and also Qui, quæ, quod.

4. Q. What Pronouns be Primitives?

A. These Eight, viz. Ego, tu, sui, ille, ipse, iste, hic and is.

Q. Why are they so called?

A. Because they be not derived of others.

Q. How else are they called?

A. Demonstratives.

Q. Why so?

A. Because they shew a thing not spoken of before.

Q. Which Pronouns be called Relatives?

A. These Six, hic, ille, iste, is, idem, and qui.

Q. Why



Q. Why are they called Relative?

A. Because they rehearse a thing that was spoken of before.

6. Q. Which Pronouns are Derivatives?

A. These seven, meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostras and vestras.

Q. Why are they called Derivatives?

A. Because they are derived of their Primitives, viz. meus of mei, tuus of tui, suus of sui, noster and nostras of nostri, vester and vestras of vestri.

7. Q. What things belong to a Pronoun?

A. These five, viz. Number, Case and Gender (as are in a Noun) Declension and Person, as here followeth.

## The Declensions of Pronouns.

8. Q. **H**ow many Declensions of Pronouns are there?

A. Four.

9. Q. Which Pronouns be of the first Declension?

A. These three, Ego, tu, sui.

Q. How is Ego declined?

Ans.

Singulariter	Nom. Ego.	Pluraliter	Nom. Nos.
	Gen. Mei.		Gen. Nostrum vel nostri.
	Dat. Mibi.		Dat. Nobis.
	Acc. Me.		Acc. Nos.
	Vocativo caret.		Vocativo caret.
	Abl. Me.		Abl. Nobis.

Q. How is Tu declined?

Ans.

Singulariter	Nom. Tu.	Pluraliter	Nom. Vos.
	Gen. Tui.		Gen. Vestrum vel Vestri.
	Dat. Tibi.		Dat. Vobis.
	Acc. Te.		Acc. Vos.
	Voc. Tu.		Voc. Vos.
	Abl. Te.		Abl. Vobis.

Q. How is Sui declined?

Ans.

Singulariter and Pluraliter	Nominativo caret.
	Gen. Sui.
	Dat. Sibi.
	Acc. Se.
	Vocativo caret.
	Abl. Se.

10. Q. What Pronouns be of the second Declension?

A. These six, *Ille, Ipse, iste, hic, is* and *qui*.

Q. Decline *iste*.

Ans.

Singulariter	Nom. <i>iste, ista, istud.</i>	Pluraliter	N. <i>isti, istæ, ista.</i>
	Gen. <i>istius.</i>		G. <i>istorum, istarum, isto-</i>
	Dat. <i>isti.</i>		Dat. <i>istis.</i> (rum.)
	Acc. <i>istium, istam, istud.</i>		Acc. <i>istos, istas, ista.</i>
	Vocativo caret.		Vocativo caret.
	Abl. <i>isto, ista, isto.</i>		Abl. <i>istis.</i>

Q. How are *ille* and *ipse* declined?

A. Like *iste*, saving that the Neuter Gender of *ipse* in the Nominative and the Accusative Case singular maketh *ipsum*.

Q. How is *Hic* declined?

Ans.

Singulariter	Nom. <i>Hic, hæc, hoc.</i>
	Gen. <i>Hujus.</i>
	Dat. <i>Huic, &amp;c.</i> as before in a Noun.

Q. How is *Is* declined?

Ans.

Singu-

Singulariter	Nom. <i>Is, ea, id.</i>	Pluraliter	Nom. <i>Ii, ea, ea.</i>
	Gen. <i>Ejus.</i>		Gen. <i>Eorum, earum, eorum</i>
	Dat. <i>Ei.</i>		Dat. <i>Iis vel eis.</i>
	Acc. <i>Eum, eam, id.</i>		Acc. <i>Eos, eas, ea.</i>
	Vocativo caret.		Vocativo caret.
	Abl. <i>Eo, ea, eo.</i>		Abl. <i>Iis vel eis.</i>

Q. How is Qui declined?

Answ.

Singulariter	Nom. <i>Qui, quæ, quod.</i>	Pluraliter	Nom. <i>Qui, quæ, quæ.</i>
	Gen. <i>Cujus.</i>		Gen. <i>Quorum, quarum, quorum.</i>
	Dat. <i>Cui.</i>		Dat. <i>Quibus vel queis.</i>
	Acc. <i>Quem, quam, quod.</i>		Acc. <i>Quos, quas, quæ.</i>
	Vocativo caret.		Vocativo caret.
	Abl. <i>Quo, qua, quo, vel qui.</i>		Abl. <i>Quibus vel queis.</i>

Q. What Pronouns are declined like Qui?

A. *Quis* and *Quid*, whether they be Interrogatives or Indefinites.

Q. How is Quisquis declined?

Sing.	{	<i>Quisquis</i>	}	Acc.	{	<i>Quicquid</i>	}	Abl.	{	<i>Quoquo</i>	}
Nom.	{	<i>quicquid</i>	}	Acc.	{	<i>quicquid</i>	}	Abl.	{	<i>quaqua</i>	}

Q. What is Quid always?

A. A Substantive of the Neuter Gender.

Q. What Pronouns are of the third Declension?

A. These five, *Meus, tuus, suus, noster* and *vester*.

Q. How are they declined?

A. Like Nouns Adjectives of three Terminations.

Q. How is *Meus* declined?

Answ.

Singulariter	Nom. <i>Meus, mea, meum</i>	Pluraliter	N. <i>Mei, mea, mea</i>
	Gen. <i>Mei, mea, mei</i>		G. <i>Meorum mearum</i>
	Dat. <i>Meo, mea, meo</i>		D. <i>Meis (meorum)</i>
	Acc. <i>Meum, meam, meum</i>		A. <i>Meos, meas, mea</i>
	Voc. <i>Mi, mea, meum</i>		V. <i>Mei, mea, mea</i>
	Alb. <i>Meo, mea, meo</i>		A. <i>Meis.</i>

Q. *How are noſter and tuus, ſuus, veſter declined?*

A. Like *Meus*, ſaving that the three laſt do lack the Vocative Caſe.

12. Q. *What Pronouns are of the fourth Declenſion?*

A. *Noſtras, veſtras*, and this Noun *Cujas*.

Q. *How are they declined?*

A. Thus.

Singulariter	{	Nom. <i>Hic &amp; hæc Noſtras &amp; hoc Noſtrate.</i>	
		Gen. <i>hujus Noſtratis.</i>	
		Dat. <i>huic Noſtrati.</i>	
		Acc. <i>hunc &amp; hanc Noſtratem &amp; hoc Noſtrate.</i>	
		Voc. <i>O Noſtras &amp; O Noſtrate.</i>	
Pluraliter	{	Abl. <i>hæc hæc &amp; hoc Noſtrate vel Noſtrati.</i>	
		Nom. <i>Hi &amp; hæ Noſtrates &amp; hæc Noſtratia.</i>	
		Gen. <i>horum harum &amp; horum Noſtratum.</i>	
		Dat. <i>his Noſtratibus.</i>	
		Acc. <i>hos &amp; has Noſtrates &amp; hæc Noſtratia.</i>	
			Voc. <i>O Noſtrates &amp; O Noſtratia.</i>
			Abl. <i>his Noſtratibus.</i>

Q. *Why are Noſtras, Veſtras and Cujas called Gentiles?*

A. Because they properly betoken things pertaining to Countries or Nations, to Sects or Faſtions.

13. Q. *How many Perſons hath a Pronoun?*

A. Three.

Q. *How know you the firſt Perſon?*

A. The firſt Perſon ſpeaketh of himſelf; as *Ego*, *Nos* we.

Q. *How know you the ſecond?*

A. The ſecond Perſon is ſpoken to; as *Tu* thou, *Vos* ye.

Q. *What Caſe is of the ſecond Perſon?*

A. Every Vocative Caſe.

Q. *How know you the third Perſon?*

A. The third Perſon is ſpoken of; as *ille* he, *illi* they.

Q. *What*



Q. What words are of third Person?

A. All Nouns, Pronouns and Participles, except *ego, nos, tu* and *vos*.

Of a Verb.

1. Q. What is a Verb?

A. A Verb is a-part of Speech declined with Mood and Tense, and betokeneth doing; as *amo* I love: or suffering; as *amor* I am loved: or being; as *sum* I am.

2. Q. Of Verbs, which be called Personals?

A. Such as have Persons; as *ego amo* I love, *tu amas* thou lovest.

Q. Which may be called Impersonals?

A. Such as have no Person; as *tædet* it irketh, *sportet* it behoveth.

3. Q. How many kinds of Verbs Personals are there?

A. Five.

Q. Which be the five kinds of Verbs Personals?

A. Active, Passive, Neuter, Deponent, and Common.

4. Q. How know you a Verb Active?

A. A Verb Active endeth in *o*, and betokeneth to do; as *Amo* I love; and by putting to *r* it may be a Passive, as *Amor*.

5. Q. How know you a Verb Passive?

A. A Verb Passive endeth in *or*, and betokeneth to suffer, as *Amor* I am loved; and by putting away *r* it may be an Active, as *Amo*.

6. Q. How know you a Verb Neuter?

A. A Verb Neuter endeth in *o* or *m*, and cannot take *r* to make it a Passive, as *Curro* I run, *Sum* I am.

Q. How is a Verb Neuter Englished?

B 4

A. Some

A. Sometimes actively, as *Curro* I run, and sometimes passively, as *Ægrotō* I am sick.

7. Q. *How know you a Verb Deponent?*

A. A Verb Deponent endeth in *r*, like a Passive and yet in Signification is but either Active, as *Loquor verbum* I speak a word, or Neuter, as *Glorior* I boast.

8. Q. *How know you a Verb Commune?*

A. A Verb Commune endeth in *r*, and yet in signification is both Active and Passive; as *Osculor te* I kiss thee, *Osculor a te* I am kissed of thee.

### Moods.

9. Q. **H**OW many Moods are there?

A. Six.

Q. *Which be the six Moods?*

A. The Indicative, the Imperative, the Optative, the Potential, the Subjunctive, and the Infinitive.

10. Q. *How know you the Indicative Mood?*

A. The Indicative Mood sheweth a reason true or false; as *Ego amo* I love: or else asketh a Question, as *amus tu* dost thou love?

11. Q. *How know you the Imperative Mood?*

A. The Imperative Mood biddeth or commandeth, as *ama* love thou.

12. Q. *How know you the Optative Mood?*

A. The Optative Mood wilheth or desireth, with these signs, *would God, I pray God, or God grant?* as *utinam amem* I pray God I love; and it hath commonly an Adverb of wishing joyned with it.

13. Q. *How know you the Potential Mood?*

A. The Potential Mood is know by these signs, *may, can, might, would, should, could or ought*, as *amem* I may or can love; without an Adverb joyned with it.

14. Q. *How*

14. Q. *How know you the Subjunctive Mood?*

A. The Subjunctive Mood hath evermore some Conjunction joined with it; as *cum amarem* when I loved.

Q. *Why is it called the Subjunctive Mood?*

A. Because it dependeth upon another Verb in the same Sentence, either going before or coming after; as *cum amarem eram miser*, when I loved I was a wretch.

15. Q. *How know you the Infinitive Mood?*

A. The Infinitive Mood signifieth to do, to suffer, or to be, and hath neither Number nor Person, nor Nominative Case before it.

Q. *How is it commonly known in English?*

A. By this sign *to*, as *amare* to love.

Q. *What if two Verbs come together without any Nominative Case between them?*

A. Then the latter shall be the Infinitive Mood, as *Cupio discere* I desire to learn.

### Gerunds.

16. Q. **H**OW many Gerunds belong to the Infinitive Mood?

A. Three.

Q. *How do the three Gerunds end?*

A. In *di*, *do* and *dum*.

Q. *What signification have Gerunds?*

A. Both the Active and Passive; as *amandi* of loving or of being loved, *amando* in loving or in being loved, *amandum*, to love or to be loved.

Supines.

## Supines.

17. Q. **H**ow many Supines are pertaining to Verbs?

A. Two.

Q. How doth the first Supine end?

A. In um.

Q. Why is it called the first Supine?

A. Because it hath the Signification of the Verb Active; as *Eo amatum* I go to love.

Q. How doth the latter Supine end?

A. In u.

Q. Why is it called the latter Supine?

A. Because it hath for the most part the signification Passive; as *Difficilis amatu* hard to be loved.

## Tenses.

18. Q. **H**ow many Tenses or Times are there?

A. Five.

Q. Which are they?

A. The Present Tense, the Preterimperfect, the Preterperfect, the Preterpluperfect and the Future.

Q. How know you the Present Tense?

A. The Present Tense speaketh of the time that now is; as *amo* I love.

Q. How know you the Preterimperfect Tense?

A. The Preterimperfect Tense speaks of the time not perfectly past; as *amabam* I loved or did love.

Q. How know you the Preterperfect Tense?

A. The Preterperfect Tense speaketh of the time perfectly past, with this sign *Have*; as, *amavi* I have loved.

Q. How



Q. *How know you the Preterpluperfect Tense?*

A. The Preterpluperfect Tense speaketh of the time more than perfectly past with this sign *Had*; as *amaveram* I had loved.

Q. *How know you the Future Tense?*

A. The Future Tense speaketh of time to come, with this sign *Shall* or *Will*; as *amabo* I shall or will love.

### Persons.

19. Q. **H**ow many Persons are there in Verbs?

A. Three Persons in both Numbers; as, Singulariter, *Ego amo* I love, *tu amas* thou lovest, *ille amat* he loveth: Plur. *Nos amamus* we love, *vos amatis* ye love, *illi amant* they love.

### Conjugations.

20. Q. **H**ow many Conjugations have Verbs?

A. Verbs have four Conjugations.

Q. *How is the first Conjugation known?*

A. The first Conjugation hath a long before *re* and *ris*; as *Amare, amaris.*

Q. *How is the second Conjugation known?*

A. The second Conjugation hath e long before *re* and *ris*; as *Docere, doceris.*

Q. *How is the third Conjugation known?*

A. The third Conjugation hath e short before *re* and *ris*; as *Legere, legeris.*

Q. *How is the fourth Conjugation known?*

A. The fourth Conjugation hath i long before *re* and *ris*; as *Audire, audiris.*

Verbs.

## Verbs.

21. Q. **A**fter what Example are Verbs in o of the four Conjugations declined?

A. After these Examples. *Amo* I love, *Doceo* I teach, *Lego* I read, and *Audio* I hear.

Q. Decline *Amo*.

A. *Amo*, *amas*, *amavi*, *amare*, *amandi*, *amando*, *amandum*, *amatum*, *amatu*, *amans*, *amaturus*.

Q. Decline *Doceo*.

A. *Doceo*, *doces*, *docui*, *docere*, *docendi*, *docendo*, *docendum*, *doctum*, *doctu*, *docens*, *docturus*.

Q. Decline *Lego*.

A. *Lego*, *legis*, *legi*, *legere*, *legendi*, *legendo*, *legendum*, *lectum*, *lectu*, *legens*, *lecturus*.

Q. Decline *Audio*.

A. *Audio*, *audis*, *audivi*, *audire*, *audiendi*, *audiendo*, *audiendum*, *auditum*, *auditu*, *audiens*, *auditurus*.

*Amo.*

22. Q. **W**hat is the Indicative Mood Present Tense of *Amo*?

A. Sing. *Amo* I love, *amas* thou lovest, *amat* he loveth: Plur. *amamus* we love, *amatis* ye love, *amant* they love.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterimperfect Tense of *Amo*?

A. Sing. *Amabam* I loved or did love, *amabas* thou lovedst or didst love, *amabat* he loved or did love: Plur. *Amabamus* we loved or did love, *amabatis* ye loved or did love, *amabant* they loved or did love.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterperfect Tense of *Amo*?

A. Sing,

*A. Sing. Amavi* I have loved, *amavisti* thou hast loved, *amavit* he hath loved : *Plur. Amavimus* we have loved, *amavistis* ye have loved, *amaverunt* vel *amavere* they have loved.

*Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterpluperfect Tense of Amo?*

*A. Sing. Amaveram* I had loved, *amaveras* thou hadst loved, *amaverat* he had loved : *Plur. Amaveramus* we had loved, *amaveratis* ye had loved, *amaverant* they had loved.

*Q. What is the Indicative Mood Fut-tense of Amo?*

*A. Sing. Amabo* I shall or will love, *amabis* thou shalt or will love, *amabit* he shall or will love : *Plur. Amabimus* we shall or will love, *amabitis* ye shall or will love, *amabunt* they shall or will love.

*Q. What is the Imperative Mood Present Tense of Amo?*

*A. Sing. Ama amato* love thou, *amet amato* love he or let him love : *Plur. Amemus* love we or let us love, *amate amatote* love ye, *ament amanto* love they or let them love.

*24. Q. What is the Potential Mood Present Tense of Amo?*

*A. Sing. Amem* I may or can love, *ames* thou mayst or canst love, *mamet* he may or can love : *Plur. Amemus* we may or can love, *ametis* ye may or can love, *ament* they may or can love.

*Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterimperfect Tense of Amo?*

*A. Sing. Amarem* I might love, *amares* thou mightest love, *amaret* he might love : *Plur. amaremus* we might love, *amaretis* ye might love, *amarent* they might love.

*Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterperfect Tense of Amo?*

*A. Sing. Amaverim* I might have loved, *amaveris* thou

thou mightest have loved, *amaverit* he might have loved: Plur. *Amaverimus* we might have loved, *amaveritis* ye might have loved, *amaverint* they might have loved.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterpluperfect Tense of Amo?

A. Sing. *Amavissem* I might have had loved, *amavisses* thou mightest have had loved, *amavisset* he might have had loved: Plur. *Amavissemus* we might have had loved, *amavissetis* ye might have had loved, *amavissent* they might have had loved.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Fut-tense of Amo?

A. Sing. *Amavero* I may love hereafter, *amaveris* thou may'st love hereafter, *amaverit* he may love hereafter: Plur. *Amaverimus* we may love hereafter, *amaveritis* ye may love hereafter, *amaverint* they may love hereafter.

25. Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Present and Preterimperfect Tense of Amo?

A. *Amare* to love.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect Tense of Amo?

A. *Amavisse* to have or had loved.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Fut-tense of Amo?

A. *Amaturum esse* to love hereafter.

Q. What are the Gerunds of Amo?

A. *Amandi* of loving, *amando* in loving, *amandum* to love.

Q. What are the Supines of Amo?

A. *Amatum* to love, *amatu* to be loved.

Q. What is the Participle of the Present Tense of Amo?

A. *Amans* loving.

Q. What is the Participle of the first Future Tense of Amo?

A. *Amaturus* to love or about to love.

Docco.



## Doceo.

26. Q. **W**hat is the Indicative Mood Present Tense of Doceo?

A. Sing. *Doceo* I teach, *docēs* thou teachest, *docet* he teacheth: Plur. *Docemus* we teach, *docetis* ye teach, *docent* they teach.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterimperfect Tense of Doceo?

A. Sing. *Docebam* I taught or did teach, *docebas* thou taughtest or didst teach, *docebat* he taught or did teach: Plur. *Docebamus* we taught or did teach, *docebatis* ye taught or did teach, *docebant* they taught or did teach.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterperfect Tense of Doceo?

A. Sing. *Docui* I have taught, *docuisti* thou hast taught, *docuit* he hath taught: Plur. *Docuimus* we have taught, *docuistis* ye have taught, *docuerunt vel docuere* they have taught.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterpluperfect Tense of Doceo?

A. Sing. *Docueram* I had taught, *docueras* thou hadst taught, *docuerat* he had taught: Plur. *Docueramus* we had taught, *docueratis* ye had taught, *docuerant* they had taught.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Future Tense of Doceo.

A. Sing. *Docebo* I shall or will teach, *docebis* thou shalt or wilt teach, *docebit* he shall or will teach: Plur. *Docebimus* we shall or will teach, *docebitis* ye shall or will teach, *docebunt* they shall or will teach.

27. Q. What is the Imperative Mood Present Tense of Doceo?

A. Sing.

*A. Sing. Doce doceto* teach thou, *doceat doceto* teach he or let him teach: *Plur. doceamus* teach we or let us teach, *docete docetote* teach ye, *doceant docemo* teach they or let them teach.

28. *Q. What is the Potential Mood Present Tense of Doceo?*

*A. Sing. Doceam* I may teach, *doceas* thou mayst teach, *doceat* he may teach: *Plur. Doceamus* we may teach, *doceatis* ye may teach, *doceant* they may teach.

*Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterimperfect Tense of Doceo?*

*A. Sing. Docerem* I might teach, *doceres* thou mightest teach, *doceret* he might teach: *Plur. doceremus* we might teach, *doceretis* ye might teach, *docerent* they might teach.

*Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterperfect Tense of Doceo?*

*A. Sing. Docuerim* I might have taught, *docueris* thou mightest have taught, *docuerit* he might have taught: *Plur. Docuerimus* we might have taught, *docueritis* ye might have taught, *docuerint* they might have taught.

*Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterpluperfect Tense of Doceo?*

*A. Sing. Docuisssem* I might have had taught, *docuisses* thou mightest have had taught, *docuisset* he might have had taught: *Plur. docuisssemus* we might have had taught, *docuissetis* ye might have had taught, *docuissent* they might have had taught.

*Q. What is the Potential Mood Fut-tense of Doceo?*

*A. Sing. Docuero* I may teach hereafter, *docueris* thou mayest teach hereafter, *docuerit* he may teach hereafter: *Plur. docuerimus* we may teach hereafter, *docueritis* ye may teach hereafter, *docuerint* they may teach hereafter.

*Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Present Tense and Preterimperfect Tense of Doceo?*

*A. Docere*

*A. Docere* to teach.

*Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect tense of Doceo?*

*A. Docuisse* to have or had taught.

*Q. What is the Infinit. Mood Fut. tense of Doceo?*

*A. Docturum esse* to teach hereafter.

*Q. What are the Gerunds of Doceo?*

*A. Docendi* of teaching, *docendo* in teaching, *docendum* to teach.

*Q. What are the Supines of Doceo?*

*A. Doctum* to teach, *doctu* to be taught.

*Q. What is the Participle of the Present tense of Doceo?*

*A. Docens* teaching.

*Q. What is the Participle of the first Future tense of Doceo?*

*A. Docturus* to teach or about to teach.

## Lego.

**W**hat is the Indicative Mood Present tense of Lego?

*A. Sing. Lego* I read, *legis* thou readest, *legit* he readeth: *Plur. Legimus* we read, *legitis* ye read, *legunt* they read.

*Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterimperfect tense of Lego?*

*A. Sing. Legebam* I read or did read, *legebas* thou readest or didst read, *legebat* he read or did read: *Plur. Legebamus* we read or did read, *legebatis* ye read or did read, *legebant* they read or did read.

*Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterperfect tense of Lego?*

*A. Sing. Legi* I have read, *legisti* thou hast read, *legit* he hath read: *Plur. Legimus* we have read, *legistis*

gists ye have read, *legerunt vel legere* they have read.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterpluperfect Tense of *Lego*?

A. Sing. *Legeram* I had read, *legeras* thou hadst read, *legerat* he had read: Plur. *Legeramus* we had read, *legeratis* ye had read, *legerant* they had read.

Q. What is the Indic. Mood Fut. tense of *Lego*?

A. Sing. *Legam* I shall or will read, *leges* thou shalt or wilt read, *leget* he shall or will read: Plur. *Legemus* we shall or will read, *legetis* ye shall or will read, *legent* they shall or will read.

Q. What is the Imperative Mood Present Tense of *Lego*?

A. Sing. *Lege legito* read thou, *legat legito* read he or let him read: Plur. *Legamus* read we or let us read, *legite legitote* read ye, *leganto legunto* read they or let them read.

32. Q. What is the Potential Mood Present Tense of *Lego*?

A. Sing. *Legam* I may read, *legas* thou mayst read, *legat* he may read: Plur. *Legamus* we may read, *legatis* ye may read, *legant* they may read.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterimperfect Tense of *Lego*?

A. Sing. *Legerem* I might read, *legeres* thou mightest read, *legeret* he might read: Plur. *Legeremus* we might read, *legeretis* ye might read, *legerent* they might read.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterperfect Tense of *Lego*?

A. Sing. *Legerim* I might have read, *legeris* thou mightest have read, *legerit* he might have read: Plur. *Legerimus* we might have read, *legeritis* ye might have read, *legerint* they might have read.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterpluperfect Tense of *Lego*?

A. Sing



Lib. I. of the *Accidence*.

33

*A. Sing. Legissem* I might have had read, *legisses* thou mightest have had read, *legisset* he might have have read: *Plur. Legissemus* we might have had read, *legissetis* ye might have had read, *legissent* they might have had read.

*Q. What is the Potential Mood Future tense of Lego?*

*A. Sing. Legero* I may read hereafter, *legeris* thou mayst read hereafter, *legerit* he may read hereafter: *Plur. Legerimus* we may read hereafter, *legeritis* ye may read hereafter, *legerint* they may read hereafter.

33. *Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Present and Preterimperfect tense of Lego?*

*A. Legere* to read.

*Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Preterperfect tense of Lego?*

*A. Legisse* to have or had read.

*Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Future tense of Lego?*

*A. Lecturum esse* to read hereafter.

*Q. What are the Gerunds of Lego?*

*A. Legendi* of reading, *legendo* in reading, *legendum* to read.

*Q. What are the Supines of Lego?*

*A. Lectum* to read, *lectu* to be read.

*Q. What is the Particip. of the Pres. tense of Lego?*

*A. Legens* reading.

*Q. What is the Participle of the first future tense of Lego?*

*A. Lecturus* to read or about to read.

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Audio.

4. *Q. What is the Indicative Mood Present tense of Audio?*

C 2

*A. Sing.*

A. Sing. *Audio* I hear, *audis* thou hearest, *audis* he heareth: Plur. *Audimus* we hear, *auditis* ye hear, *audiunt* they hear.

Q. *What is the Indicative Mood Preterimperfect tense of audio?*

A. Sing. *Audiebam* I heard or did hear, *audiebas* thou heardst or didst hear, *audiebat* he heard or did hear: Plur. *Audiebamus* we heard or did hear, *audiebatis* ye heard or did hear, *audiebant* they heard or did hear.

Q. *What is the Indicative Mood Preterperfect tense of audio?*

A. Sing. *Audivi* I have heard, *audivisti* thou hast heard, *audivit* he hath heard: Plur. *Audivimus* we have heard, *audivistis* ye have heard, *audiverunt* vel *audivere* they have heard.

Q. *What is the Indicative Mood Preterpluperfect tense of audio?*

A. Sing. *Audiveram* I had heard, *audiveras* thou hadst heard, *audiverat* he had heard: Plur. *Audiveramus* we had heard, *audiveratis* ye had heard, *audiverant* they had heard.

Q. *What is the Indicative Mood Future tense of audio?*

A. Sing. *Audiam* I shall or will hear, *audies* thou shalt or wilt hear, *audiet* he shall or will hear: Plur. *Audiemus* we shall or will hear, *audietis* ye shall or will hear, *audient* they shall or will hear.

35. Q. *What is the Imperative Mood Present tense of audio?*

A. Sing. *Audi audio* hear thou, *audiat audito* let him hear: Plur. *Audiamus* hear we or let us hear, *audite auditote* hear ye, *audiant audiunto* hear they or let them hear.

36. Q. *What is the Potential Mood Present tense of audio?*

A. Sing.

A. Sing. *Audiam* I may hear, *audias* thou mayst hear, *audiat* he may hear, Plur. *Audiamus* we may hear, *audiatis* ye may hear, *audiant* they may hear.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterimperfect tense of audio ?

A. Sing. *Audirem* I might hear, *audires* thou mightest hear, *audiret* he might hear: Plur. *audiremus* we might hear, *audiretis* ye might hear, *audirent* they might hear.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterperfect tense of audio ?

A. Sing. *Audiverim* I might have heard, *audiveris* thou mightest have heard, *audiverit* he might have heard: Plur. *Audiverimus* we might have heard, *audiveritis* ye might have heard *audiverint* they might have heard.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterpluperfect tense of audio ?

A. Sing. *Audivissem* I might have had heard, *audivisses* thou mightest have had heard, *audivisset* he might have had heard: Plur. *Audivissemus* we might have had heard, *audivissetis* ye might have had heard, *audivissent* they might have had heard.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Future tense of audio ?

A. Sing. *Audivero* I may hear hereafter, *audiveris* thou mayst hear hereafter, *audiverit* he may hear hereafter: Plur. *Audiverimus* we may hear hereafter, *audiveritis* ye may hear hereafter, *audiverint* they may hear hereafter.

37. Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Present tense and Preterimperfect tense of audio ?

A. *Audire* to hear.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect tense of audio ?

A. *Audivisse* to have or had heard.

Q. What is the Infinit. Mood Fut. Tense of audio ?

*A. Auditurum esse to hear hereafter.*

*Q. What are the Gerunds of Audio?*

*A. Audiendi of hearing, audiendo in hearing, audiendum to hear.*

*Q. What are the Supines of Audio?*

*A. Auditum to hear, auditu to be heard.*

*Q. What is the Participle of the Present Tense of Audio?*

*A. Audiens hearing.*

*Q. What is the Participle of the first Future Tense of Audio?*

### The Verb Sum.

38. *Q. WHY must we learn to decline the Verb Sum I am, before we decline any in Or?*

*A. For supplying of many Tenses lacking in all such Verbs.*

*Q. How is the Verb Sum declined?*

*A. In this wise following, viz. Sum, es, fui, esse, futurus to be.*

39. *Q. What is the Ind. Mood Pres. Tense of Sum?*

*A. Sing. Sum I am, es thou art, est he is: Plur. Sumus we are, istis ye are, sunt they are.*

*Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterimperfect Tense of Sum?*

*A. Sing. Eram I was, eras thou wast, erat he was: Pl. Eramus we were, eratis ye were, erant they were.*

*Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterperfect Tense of Sum?*

*A. Sing. Fui I have been, fuisti thou hast been, fuit he hath been: Plur. Fuimus we have been, fuistis ye have been, fuerunt vel fuere they have been.*

*Q. What*



Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterpluperfect tense of sum?

A. Sing. *Fueram* I had been, *fueras* thou hadst been, *fuerat* he had been: Plur. *Fueramus* we had been, *fueratis* ye had been, *fuerant* they had been.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Fut. tense of sum?

A. Sing. *Ero* I shall or will be, *eris* thou shalt or wilt be, *erit* he shall or will be: Pl. *Erimus* we shall or will be, *eritis* ye shall or will be, *erunt* they shall or will be.

40. Q. What is the Imperative Mood present tense of sum?

A. Sing. *Sis es esto* be thou, *sit este* be he or let him be: Plur. *Simus* be we or let us be, *sitis este estote* be ye, *sint sunt* be they or let them be.

41. Q. What is the Potential Mood Present tense of sum?

A. Sing. *Sim* I may be, *sis* thou may'st be, *sit* he may be: Plur. *Simus* we may be, *sitis* ye may be, *sint* they may be.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterimperfect tense of Sum?

A. Sing. *Essem* I might be, *esses* thou mightest be, *esset* he might be: Plur. *Essemus* we might be, *essetis* ye might be, *essent* they might be.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterperfect tense of sum?

A. Sing. *Fuerim* I might have been, *fueris* thou mightest have been, *fuerit* he might have been: Plur. *Fuerimus* we might have been, *fueritis* ye might have been, *fuerint* they might have been.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterpluperfect tense of sum?

A. Sing. *Fuissem* I might have had been, *fuisset* thou mightest have had been, *fuisset* he might have had been: Plur. *Fuissemus* we might have had been, *fuissetis* ye might have had been, *fuisissent* they might have have had been.

Q. What is the Potential Mood future tense of Sum ?

A. Sing. *Fuero* I may be hereafter, *fuero* thou mayst be hereafter, *fuero* he may be hereafter ; Plur. *Fuerimus* we may be hereafter, *fueritis* ye may be hereafter, *fuerint* they may be hereafter.

42. Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Present tense and Preterimperfect tense of Sum ?

A. *Esse* to be.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect Tense of Sum ?

A. *Fuisse* to have or had been.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Future tense of Sum ?

A. *Fore vel futurum esse* to be hereafter.

### Verbs in Or.

43. Q. **A**fter what Examples are Verbs in Or. of the four Conjugations declined ?

A. After these Examples, viz. *Amor* I am loved, *Doceor* I am taught, *Legor* I am read, and *Audior* I am heard.

Q. Decline *Amor*.

A. *Amor, amaris vel amare, amatus sum vel fui, amari, amatus, amandus, to be loved.*

Q. Decline *Doceor*.

A. *Doceor doceris vel docere, doctus sum vel fui, doceri, doctus, docendus to be taught.*

Q. Decline *Legor*.

A. *Legor, legeris vel legere, lectus sum vel fui, legi, lectus, legendus, to be read.*

Q. Decline *Audior*.

A. *Audior, audiris vel audiri, auditus sum vel fui, audiri, auditus, audiendus, to be heard.*

*Amor.*

## Amor.

44. Q. **W**hat is the Indicative Mood Present tense of amor?

A. Sing. *Amor* I am loved, *amaris vel amare* thou art loved, *amatur* he is loved: Plur. *Amamur* we are loved, *amamini* ye are loved, *amantur* they are loved.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterimperfect tense of amor?

A. Sing. *Amabar* I was loved, *amabaris vel amabare* thou wast loved, *amabatur* he is loved: Plur. *Amabamur* we were loved, *amabamini* ye were loved, *amabantur* they were loved.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterperfect tense of amor?

A. Sing. *Amatus sum vel fui* I have been loved, *amatus es vel fuisti* thou hast been loved, *amatus est vel fuit* he hath been loved: Plur. *Amati sumus vel fuimus* we have been loved, *amati estis vel fuistis* ye have been loved, *amati sunt fuerunt vel fuere* they have been loved.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterpluperfect tense of amor?

A. Sing. *Amatus eram vel fueram* I had been loved, *amatus eras vel fueras* thou hadst been loved, *amatus erat vel fuerat* he had been loved: Plur. *Amati eramus vel fueramus* we had been loved, *amati eratis vel fueratis* ye had been loved, *amati erant vel fuerant* they had been loved.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Fut. tense of amor?

A. Sing. *Amabor* I shall or will be loved, *amaberis vel amabere* thou shalt or wilt be loved, *amabimur* he shall or will be loved: Plur. *Amabimur* we shall or will be loved, *amabimini* ye shall or will be loved, *amabuntur* they shall or will be loved.

45. Q.

45. Q. What is the Imperative Mood Present Tense of Amor?

A. Sing. *Amare amator* be thou loved, *ametur amator* let him be loved: Plur. *Amemur* let us be loved, *amamini amaminor* be ye loved, *amentur amator* let them be loved.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Present Tense of Amor?

A. Sing. *Amer* I may be loved, *ameris vel amere* thou mayst be loved, *ametur* he may be loved: Plur. *Amemur* we may be loved, *amemini* ye may be loved, *amentur* they may be loved.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterimperfect Tense of Amor?

A. Sing. *Amarer* I might be loved, *amareris vel amarere* thou mightest be loved, *amaretur* he might be loved: Pl. *Amaremur* we might be loved, *amaremini* ye might be loved, *amarentur* they might be loved.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterperfect Tense of Amor?

A. Sing. *Amatus sim vel fuerim* I might have been loved, *amatus sis vel fueris* thou mightest have been loved, *amatus sit vel fuerit* he might have been loved: Pl. *Amati simus vel fuerimus* we might have been loved, *amati sitis vel fueritis* ye might have been loved, *amati sint vel fuerint* they might have been loved.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterpluperfect Tense of Amor?

A. Sing. *Amatus essem vel fuisset* I might have had been loved, *amatus esses vel fuisses* thou mightest have had been loved, *amatus esset vel fuisset* he might have had been loved: Pl. *Amati essemus vel fuisset* we might have had been loved, *amati essetis vel fuissetis* ye might have had been loved, *amati essent vel fuissent* they might have had been loved.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Future Tense of Amor?

A. Sing.



*A. Sing. Amatus ero vel fuero* I may be loved hereafter, *amatus eris vel fueris* thou may'st be loved hereafter, *amatus erit vel fuerit* he may be loved hereafter: *Plur. Amati erimus vel fuerimus* we may be loved hereafter, *amati eritis vel fueritis* ye may be loved hereafter, *amati erint vel fuerint* they may be loved hereafter.

*Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Present Tense and Preterimperfect Tense of Amor?*

*A. Amari* to be loved.

*Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect Tense of Amor?*

*A. Amatum esse vel fuisse* to have or had been loved.

*Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Fut. tense of Amor?*

*A. Amaturum iri vel amandum esse* to be loved hereafter.

*Q. What is the Participle of the Preterperfect Tense of Amor?*

*A. Amatus* to be loved.

*Q. What is the Participle of the Future Tense of Amor?*

*A. Amandus* to be loved.

### Doceor.

48. *Q. What is the Indicative Mood Present Tense of Doceor?*

*A. Sing. Doceor* I am taught, *doceris vel docere* thou art taught, *doceur* he is taught: *Plur. Docemur* we are taught, *docemini* ye are taught, *docentur* they are taught.

*Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterimperfect Tense of Doceor?*

*A. Sing. Docebar* I was taught, *docebaris vel docebare* thou was taught, *docebatur* he was taught:  
Plur:

Plur. *Docebamur* we were taught, *docebamini* ye were taught, *docebantur* they were taught.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterperfect tense of *Doceor*?

A. Sing. *Doctus sum vel fui* I have been taught, *doctus es vel fuisti* thou hast been taught, *doctus est vel fuit* he hath been taught: Plur. *Docti sumus vel fuimus* we have been taught, *docti estis vel fuistis* ye have been taught, *docti sunt fuerunt vel fuere* they have been taught.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterpluperfect tense of *Doceor*?

A. Sing. *Doctus eram vel fueram* I had been taught, *doctus eras vel fueras* thou hadst been taught, *doctus erat vel fuerat* he had been taught: Plur. *Docti eramus vel fueramus* we had been taught, *docti eratis vel fueratis* ye had been taught, *docti erant vel fuerant* they had been taught.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Future tense of *Doceor*?

A. Sing. *Docebor* I shall or will be taught, *doceberis vel docebere* thou shalt or wilt be taught, *docebitur* he shall or will be taught: Plur. *Docebitur* we shall or will be taught, *docebitur* ye shall or will be taught, *docebuntur* they shall or will be taught.

49. Q. What is the Imperative Mood Present tense of *Doceor*?

A. Sing. *Docere docetor* be thou taught, *doceatur docetor* let him be taught: Plur. *Doceamur* let us be taught, *docemini doceminor* be ye taught, *doceantur docentor* let them be taught.

50. Q. What is the Potential Mood Present tense of *Doceor*?

A. Sing. *Docear* I may be taught, *docearis vel doceare* thou mayst be taught *doceatur* he may be taught: Pl. *Doceamur* we may be taught, *doceamini* ye may be taught, *doceantur* they may be taught. Q.

Q. *What is the Potential Mood Preterimperfect tense of Doceor?*

A. Sing. *Docerer* I might be taught, *docereri* vel *docerere* thou mightest be taught, *doceretur* he might be taught: Plur. *Doceremur* we might be taught, *doceremini* ye might be taught, *docerentur* they might be taught.

Q. *What is the Potential Mood Preterperfect tense of Doceor?*

A. Sing. *Doctus sim* vel *fuerim* I might have been taught, *doctus sis* vel *fueris* thou mightest have been taught, *doctus sit* vel *fuerit* he might have been taught: Plur. *Docti simus* vel *fuerimus* we might have been taught, *docti sitis* vel *fueritis* ye might have been taught, *docti sint* vel *fuerint* they might have been taught.

Q. *What is the Potential Mood Preterpluperfect tense of Doceor?*

A. Sing. *Doctus essem* vel *fuissem* I might have had been taught, *doctus esses* vel *fuiesses* thou mightest have had been taught, *doctus esset* vel *fuisset* he might have had been taught: Plur. *Docti essemus* vel *fuissemus* we might have had been taught, *docti essetis* vel *fuissetis* ye might have had been taught, *docti essent* vel *fuisSENT* they might have had been taught.

Q. *What is the Potential Mood Future tense of Doceor?*

A. Sing. *Doctus ero* vel *fuero* I may be taught hereafter, *doctus eris* vel *fueris* thou mayst be taught hereafter, *doctus erit* vel *fuerit* he may be taught hereafter: Plur. *Docti erimus* vel *fuerimus* we may be taught hereafter, *docti eritis* vel *fueritis* ye may be taught hereafter, *docti erint* vel *fuerint* they may be taught hereafter.

51. Q. *What is the Infinitive Mood Present tense and Preterimperfect tense of Doceor?*

A. *Docere.*

*A. Doceri to be taught.*

*Q. What is the Infinitive Mood future tense of Doceor?*

*A. Doctum esse vel fuisse to have or had been taught.*

*Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Future tense of Doceor?*

*A. Doctum iri vel docendum esse to be taught hereafter.*

*Q. What is the Participle of the Preterperfect tense of Doceor?*

*A. Doctus taught.*

*Q. What is the Participle of the Future tense of Doceor?*

*A. Docendus to be taught.*

### Legor.

52. *Qu. What is the Indicative Mood Present tense of Legor?*

*A. Sing. Legor I am read, legeris vel legere thou art read, legitur he is read: Plur. Legimur we are read, legimini ye are read, leguntur they are read.*

*Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterimperfect tense of Legor?*

*A. Sing. Legebar I was read, legebaris vel legebare thou wast read, legebatur he was read: Plur. Legebamur we were read, legebamini ye were read, legebantur they were read.*

*Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterperfect tense of Legor?*

*A. Sing. Lectus sum vel fui I have been Read, lectus es vel fuisti thou hast been read, lectus est vel fuit he hath been read: Plur. Lecti sumus vel fuimus we have been read, lecti estis vel fuistis ye have been read, lecti sunt fuerunt vel fuere they have been read.*

*Q. What*



Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterpluperfect tense of Legor ?

A. Sing. *Lectus eram vel fueram* I had been read, *lectus eras vel fueras* thou hadst been read, *lectus erat vel fuerat* he had been read : Plur. *Lecti eramus vel fueramus* we had been read, *lecti eratis vel fueratis* ye had been read, *lecti erant vel fuerant* they had been read.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Future tense of Legor ?

A. Sing. *Legar* I shall or will be read, *legeris vel legere* thou shalt or wilt be read, *legetur* he shall or will be read : Plur. *Legemur* we shall or will be read, *legimini* ye shall or will be read, *legentur*, they shall or will be read.

53. Q. What is the Imperative Mood Present tense of Legor ?

A. Sing. *Legere legitor* be thou read, *legatur* let him be read : Plur. *Legamur* let us be read, *legimini legiminor* be ye read, *legantur leguntur* let them be read.

54. Q. What is the Potential Mood Present tense of Legor ?

A. Sing. *Legar* I may be read, *legaris vel legare* thou mayst be read, *legatur* he may be read : Plur. *Legamur* we may be read, *legamini* ye may be read, *legantur* they may be read.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterimperfect tense of Legor ?

A. Sing. *Legerer* I might be read, *legereris vel legerere* thou mightest be read, *legeretur* he might be read : Plur. *Legeremur* we might be read, *legerimini* ye might be read, *legerentur* they might be read.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterperfect tense of Legor ?

A. Sing. *Lectus sim vel fuissim* I might have been read,

read, *lectus sis vel fueris* thou mightest have been read, *lectus sit vel fuerit* he might have been read: Plur. *lecti simus vel fuerimus* we might have been read, *lecti sitis vel fueritis* ye might have been read, *lecti sint vel fuerint* they might have been read.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterperfect tense of Legor?

A. Sing. *Lectus essem vel fuisset* I might have had been read, *lectus esses vel fuisses* thou mightest have had been read, *lectus esset vel fuisset* he might have had been read: Plur. *Lecti essemus vel fuisset* we might have had been read, *lecti essetis vel fuissetis* ye might have had been read, *lecti essent vel fuissent* they might have had been read.

Q. What is the Potent. Mood Fut. tense of Legor?

A. Sing. *Lectus ero vel fuero* I may be read hereafter, *lectus eris vel fueris* thou mayst be read hereafter, *lectus erit vel fuerit* he may be read hereafter: Plur. *Lecti erimus vel fuerimus* we may be read hereafter, *lecti eritis vel fueritis* ye may be read hereafter, *lecti sint vel fuerint* they may be read hereafter.

55. Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Present tense and Preterimperfect tense of Legor?

A. Legi to be read.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect tense of Legor?

A. *Lectum esse vel fuisse* to have or had been read.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Future tense of Legor?

A. *Lectum iri vel legendum esse* to be read hereafter.

Q. What is the Participle of the Preterperfect tense of Legor?

A. *Lectus* read.

Q. What is the Participle of the Future tense of Legor?

A. *Legendus* to be read.

56. Q.

## Audior.

56. Q. **W**Hat is the Indicative Mood Present tense of Audior?

A. Sing. *Audior* I am heard, *audiris vel audire* thou art heard, *auditur* he is heard: Plur. *Audimur* we are heard, *audimini* ye are heard, *audiuntur* they are heard.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterimperfect tense of Audior?

A. Sing. *Audiebar* I was heard, *audiebaris vel audiebare* thou wast heard, *audiebatur* he was heard: Plur. *Audiebamur* we were heard, *audiebamini* ye were heard, *audiebantur* they were heard.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterperfect tense of Audior?

A.S. *Auditus sum vel fui* I have been heard, *auditus es vel fuisti* thou hast been heard, *auditus est vel fuit* he has been heard: Pl. *Auditi sumus vel fuimus* we have been heard, *auditi estis vel fuistis* ye have been heard, *auditi sunt fuerunt vel fuere* they have been heard.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterpluperfect tense of Audior?

A. Sing. *Auditus eram vel fueram* I had been heard, *auditus eras vel fueras* thou hadst been heard, *auditus erat vel fuerat* he had been heard: Plur. *Auditi eramus vel fueramus* we had been heard, *auditi eratis vel fueratis* ye had been heard, *auditi erant vel fuerant* they had been heard.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Fut. tense of Audior?

A. Sing. *Audiar* I shall or will be heard, *audieris vel audiere* thou shalt or wilt be heard, *audietur* he shall or will be heard: Plur. *Audiemur* we shall or will be heard, *audiemini* ye shall or will be heard, *audientur* they shall or will be heard.

D

57. Q. What

Q. What is the Imperative Mood Present tense of Auditor?

A. Sing. *Audire auctor* be thou heard, *audiatur auditor* let him be heard: Plur. *Audiamur* be we heard, *audimini auctor* be ye heard, *audiantur auctores* let them be heard.

58. Q. What is the Potential Mood Present tense of Auditor?

A. Sing. *Audiar* I may be heard, *audiaris vel audiare* thou mayst be heard, *audiatur* he may be heard: Plur. *Audiamur* we may be heard, *audiamini* ye may be heard, *audiantur* they may be heard.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterimperfect tense of Auditor?

A. Sing. *Audirer* I might be heard, *audireris vel audirere* thou mightest be heard, *audiretur* he might be heard: Pl. *Audiremur* we might be heard, *audiremini* ye might be heard, *audirentur* they might be heard.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterperfect tense of Auditor?

A. Sing. *Auditus sim vel fuerim* I might have been heard, *auditus sis vel fueris* thou mightest have been heard, *auditus sit vel fuerit* he might have been heard: Plur. *Auditi simus vel fuerimus* we might have been heard, *auditi sitis vel fueritis* ye might have been heard, *auditi sint vel fuerint* they might have been heard.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterpluperfect tense of Auditor?

A. Sing. *Auditus essem vel fuisset* I might have had been heard, *auditus esses vel fuisset* thou mightst have had been heard, *auditus esset vel fuisset* he might have had been heard: Pl. *Auditi essemus vel fuisset* we might have had been heard, *auditi essetis vel fuissetis* ye might have had been heard, *auditi essent vel fuissent* they might have had been heard.

Q. What



Q. What is the Potential Mood Future tense of Audio?

A. Sing. *Auditus ero vel fuero* I may be heard hereafter, *auditus eris vel fueris* thou may'st be heard hereafter, *auditus erit vel fuerit* he may be heard hereafter. Plur. *Auditi erimus vel fuerimus* we may be heard hereafter, *auditi eritis vel fueritis* ye may be heard hereafter, *auditi erint vel fuerint* they may be heard hereafter.

59. Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Present tense and Preterimperfect tense of Audior?

A. *Audiri* to be heard.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect tense of Audior?

A. *Auditum esse vel fuisse* to have or had been heard.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Future tense of Audior?

A. *Auditum iri vel audiendum esse* to be heard hereafter.

Q. What is the Participle of the Preterperfect tense of Audior?

A. *Audius* heard.

Q. What is the Participle of the Future tense of Audior?

A. *Audiendus* to be heard.

### Certain Verbs Irregular.

60. Q. Which be the Verbs going out of Rule, or which are declined and formed in another manner?

A. *Possum, volo, nolo, malo, edo, fero, fio, feror.*

Q. Decline *Possum* to may or can, or to be able.

A. *Possum, potes, potui, posse, potens.*

*Q. Decline Volo to will or to be willing.*

*A. Volo, vis, volui, velle, volendi, volendo, volendum, supinis caret (it wants the Supines) volens.*

*Q. Decline Nolo not to will or to be unwilling.*

*A. Nolo, nonvis, nolui, nolle, nolendi, nolendo, nolendum; supinis caret, nolens.*

*Q. Decl. Malo, to have rather, or to be more willing.*

*A. Malo, mavis, malui, malle, malendi, malendo, malendum; supinis caret, malens.*

*Q. Decline Edo to eat.*

*A. Edo, edis, vel es, edi, edere vel esse, edendi, edendo, edendum, esum, esu vel estum, estu, edens, esurus, vel esturus.*

*Q. Decline Fero to suffer.*

*A. Fero, fers, tuli, ferre, ferendi, ferendo, ferendum, latum, latu, ferens, laturus.*

*Q. Decline Fio to be made or done.*

*A. Fio, fis, factus sum vel fui, fieri, factus, faciendus.*

*Q. Decline Ferror to be born or suffered?*

*A. Ferror, ferris vel ferre, latus sum vel fui, ferri latus, ferendus.*

### Possum.

6. *Q. What is the Indicative Mood Present tense of Possum?*

*A. Sing. Possum I am able, potes thou art able, potest he is able: Plur. Possumus we are able, potestis ye are able, possunt they are able.*

*Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterimperfect tense of Possum?*

*A. Sing. Poteram I was able, poteras thou wast able, poterat he was able: Plur. Poteramus we were able, poteratis ye were able, poterant they were able.*

*Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterperfect tense of Possum?*

*A. Sing.*

A. Sing. *Potui* I have been able, *potuisti* thou hast been able, *potuit* he hath been able: Plur. *Potuimus* we have been able, *potuistis* ye have been able, *potuerunt vel potuere* they have been able.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterpluperfect tense of *Potsum*?

A. Sing. *Potueram* I had been able, *potueras* thou hadst been able, *potuerat* he had been able: Plur. *Potueramus* we had been able, *potueratis* ye had been able, *potuerant* they had been able.

Q. What is the Indic. Mood Fut. tense of *Potsum*?

A. Sing. *Potero* I shall or will be able, *poteris* thou shalt or wilt be able, *poterit* he shall or will be able: Plur. *Poterimus* we shall or will be able, *poteritis* ye shall or will be able, *poterint* they shall or will be able.

62. Q. Which of the Verbs Irregular have no Imperative Mood?

A. *Potsum*, *Volo* and *Malo*.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Present tense of *Potsum*?

A. Sing. *Possim* I may be able, *possis* thou mayst be able, *possit* he may be able: Plur. *Possimus* we may be able, *possitis* ye may be able, *possint* they may be able.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterimperfect tense of *Potsum*?

A. Sing. *Poffem* I might be able, *posses* thou mightest be able, *possit* he might be able: Plur. *Poffemus* we might be able, *possitis* ye might be able, *possent* they might be able.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterperfect tense of *Potsum*?

A. Sing. *Potuerim* I might have been able, *potueris* thou mightest have been able, *potuerit* he might have been able: Pl. *Potuerimus* we might have been able, *potueritis* ye might have been able, *potuerint* they might have been able.

*What is the Potential Mood Preterpluperfect tense of Possum?*

*A. Sing. Potuissē I might have had been able, potuisses thou mightest have had been able, potuisset he might have been able; Plur. Potuissēmus we might have had been able, potuissetis ye might have had been able, potuissent they might have had been able.*

*Q. What is the Potential Mood Present tense of Possum?*

*A. Sing. Potuerō I may be able hereafter, potueris thou mayst be able hereafter, potuerit he may be able hereafter; Plur. Potuerimus we may be able hereafter, potueritis ye may be able hereafter, potuerint they may be able hereafter.*

*Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Present tense and Preterimperfect tense of Possum?*

*A. Possē to be able.*

*Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect tense of Possum?*

*A. Potuisse to have or had been able.*

## Volo.

65. *Q. What is the Indicative Mood Present tense of Volo?*

*A. Sing. Volo I am willing, vis thou art willing, vult he is willing; Plur. Volumus we are willing, vultis ye are willing, volunt they are willing.*

*Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterimperfect tense of Volo?*

*A. Sing. Volebam I was willing, volebas thou wast willing, volebat he was willing; Plur. Volebamus we were willing, volebatis ye were willing, volebant they were willing.*

*Q. What*



Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterperfect tense of Volo?

A. Sing. *Volui* I have been willing, *voluisti* thou hast been willing, *voluit* he hath been willing: Plur. *Voluimus* we have been willing, *voluistis* ye have been willing, *voluerunt vel voluere* they have been willing.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterpluperfect tense of Volo?

A. Sing. *Volueram* I had been willing, *volueras* thou hadst been willing, *voluerat* he had been willing: Plur. *Volueramus* we had been willing, *volueratis* ye had been willing, *voluerant* they had been willing.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Fut. tense of Volo?

A. Sing. *Volam* I shall or will be willing, *voles* thou shalt or wilt be willing, *volet* he shall or will be willing: Plur. *Volemus* we shall or will be willing, *velitis* ye shall or will be willing, *volent* they shall or will be willing.

54. Q. What is the Potential Mood Present tense of Volo?

A. Sing. *Velim* I may be willing, *velis* thou mayst be willing, *velit* he may be willing: Plur. *Velimus* we may be willing, *velitis* ye may be willing, *velint* they may be willing.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterimperfect tense of Volo?

A. Sing. *Vellem* I might be willing, *velles* thou mightest be willing, *vellet* he might be willing: Plur. *Vellemus* we might be willing, *velletis* ye might be willing, *vellent* they might be willing.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterperfect tense of Volo?

A. Sing. *Voluerim* I might have been willing, *volueris* thou mightest have been willing, *voluerit* he might have been willing: Plur. *Voluerimus* we might have

been willing, *volueritis* ye might have been willing, *voluerint* they might have been willing.

Q. *What is the Potential Mood Preterpluperfect tense of Volo?*

A. Sing. *Voluisssem* I might have had been willing, *voluisses* thou mightest have had been willing, *voluisset* he might have had been willing: Plur. *Voluisssemus* we might have had been willing, *voluissetis* ye might have had been willing, *voluissent* they might have had been willing.

Q. *What is the Potential Mood Future tense of Volo?*

A. Sing. *Voluero* I may be willing hereafter, *volueris* thou mayst be willing hereafter, *voluerit* he may be willing hereafter: Plur. *Voluerimus* we may be willing hereafter, *volueritis* ye may be willing hereafter, *voluerint* they may be willing hereafter.

67. Q. *What is the Infinitive Mood Present tense and Preterimperfect tense of Volo?*

A. *Velle* to be willing.

Q. *What is the Infinitive Mood Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect tense of Volo?*

A. *Voluisse* to have or had been willing.

### Nolo.

68. Q. **W** *What is the Indicative Mood Present tense of Nolo?*

A. Sing. *Nolo* I am unwilling, *non vis* thou art unwilling, *non vult* he is unwilling: Plur. *Nolumus* we are unwilling, *non vultis* ye are unwilling, *nolunt* they are unwilling.

Q. *What is the Indicative Mood Preterimperfect tense of Nolo?*

A. Sing.

A. Sing. *Nolebam* I was unwilling, *nolebas* thou wast unwilling, *nolebat* he was unwilling: Plur. *Nolebamus* we were unwilling, *nolebatis* ye were unwilling, *nolebant* they were unwilling.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterperfect tense of *Nolo*?

A. Sing. *Nolui* I have been unwilling, *noluisti* thou hast been unwilling, *noluit* he hath been unwilling: Plur. *Noluimus* we have been unwilling, *noluistis* ye have been unwilling, *noluerunt vel noluerunt* they have been unwilling.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterpluperfect tense of *Nolo*?

A. Sing. *Nolueram* I had been unwilling, *nolueras* thou hadst been unwilling, *noluerat* he had been unwilling: Plur. *Nolueramus* we had been unwilling, *nolueratis* ye had been unwilling, *noluerunt* they had been unwilling.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Future tense of *Nolo*?

A. Sing. *Nolam* I shall or will be unwilling, *noles* thou shalt or will be unwilling, *nolet* he shall or will be unwilling: Plur. *Nolemus* we shall or will be unwilling, *noletis* ye shall or will be unwilling, *nolebunt* they shall or will be unwilling.

69. Q. What is the Imperative Mood Present tense of *Nolo*?

A. Sing. *Noli* *nolito* be thou unwilling, *nolite* *nolitote* be ye unwilling.

70. Q. What is the Potential Mood Present tense of *Nolo*?

A. Sing. *Nolim* I may be unwilling, *nolis* thou mayst be unwilling, *nolit* he may be unwilling: Pl. *Nolimus* we may be unwilling, *nolitis* ye may be unwilling, *nolint* they may be unwilling.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterimperfect tense of *Nolo*?

A. Sing.

*A. Sing. Nolle* I might be unwilling, *nolles* thou mightst be unwilling, *nollet* he might be unwilling: *Plur. Nollemus* we might be unwilling, *nolletis* ye might be unwilling, *nollent* they might be unwilling.

*Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterperfect tense of Nolo?*

*A. Sing. Noluerim* I might have been unwilling, *nolueris* thou mightst have been unwilling, *noluerit* he might have been unwilling: *Plur. Noluerimus* we might have been unwilling, *nolueritis* ye might have been unwilling, *noluerint* they might have been unwilling.

*Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterpluperfect tense of Nolo?*

*A. Sing. Noluissem* I might have had been unwilling, *noluisset* thou mightst have had been unwilling, *noluisset* he might have had been unwilling: *Plur. Noluissemus* we might have had been unwilling, *noluissetis* ye might have had been unwilling, *noluisserint* they might have had been unwilling.

*Q. What is the Potential Mood Future tense of Nolo?*

*A. Sing. Noluero* I may be unwilling hereafter, *nolueris* thou mayst be unwilling hereafter, *noluerit* he may be unwilling hereafter: *Plur. Noluermus* we may be unwilling hereafter, *nolueritis* ye may be unwilling hereafter, *noluerint* they may be unwilling hereafter.

71. *Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Present tense and Preterimperfect tense of Nolo?*

*A. Nolle* to be unwilling.

*Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect tense of Nolo?*

*A. Noluisse* to have or had been unwilling.



## Malo.

72. Q. **W**hat is the Indicative Mood Present tense of Malo?

A. Sing. *Malo* I am more willing, *mavis* thou art more willing, *mavuli* he is more willing: Plur. *Malamus* we are more willing, *mavulis* ye are more willing, *malunt* they are more willing.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterimperfect tense of Malo?

A. Sing. *Malebam* I was more willing, *malebas* thou was more willing, *malebat* he was more willing: Plur. *Malebamus* we were more willing, *malebatis* ye were more willing, *malebant* they were more willing.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterperfect tense of Malo?

A. Sing. *Malui* I have been more willing, *maluisti* thou hast been more willing, *maluit* he hath been more willing: Plur. *Maluimus* we have been more willing, *maluistis* ye have been more willing, *maluunt vel maluere* they had been more willing.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterpluperfect tense of Malo?

A. Sing. *Malueram* I had been more willing, *malueras* thou hadst been more willing, *maluerat* he had been more willing: Plur. *Malueramus* we had been more willing, *malueratis* ye had been more willing, *maluerant* they had been more willing.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Future tense of Malo?

A. Sing. *Malam* I shall or will be more willing, *males* thou shalt or wilt be more willing, *malet* he shall or will be more willing: Plur. *Malemus* we shall or will be

be more willing, *maletis* ye shall or will be more willing, *malet* they shall or will be more willing.

Q. *What is the Potential Mood Present tense of Malo?*

A. Sing. *Malim* I may be more willing, *malis* thou mayst be more willing, *malit* he may be more willing.

Pl. *Malimus* we may be more willing, *malitis* ye may be more willing, *malint* they may be more willing.

Q. *What is the Potential Mood Preterimperfect tense of Malo?*

A. Sing. *Mallem* I might be more willing, *malles* thou mightest be more willing, *mallet* he might be more willing: Plur. *Mallemus* we might be more willing, *malletis* ye might be more willing, *mallem* they might be more willing.

Q. *What is the Potential Mood Preterperfect tense of Malo?*

A. Sing. *Maluerim* I might have been more willing, *malueris* thou mightest have been more willing, *maluerit* he might have been more willing: Plur. *Maluerimus* we might have been more willing, *malueritis* ye might have been more willing, *maluerint* they might have been more willing.

Q. *What is the Potential Mood Preterpluperfect tense of Malo?*

A. Sing. *Maluisssem* I might have had been more willing, *maluissset* thou mightest have had been more willing, *maluissset* he might have had been more willing: Plur. *Maluisssemus* we might have had been more willing, *maluisssetis* ye might have had been more willing, *maluissent* they might have had been more willing.

Q. *What is the Potent. Mood Future tense of Malo?*

A. Sing. *Maluero* I may be more willing hereafter, *malueris* thou mayest be more willing hereafter, *maluerit* he may be more willing hereafter: Plur.

*Malue-*

*maluerimus* we may be more willing hereafter, *malueritis* ye may be more willing hereafter, *maluerint* they may be more willing hereafter.

74. Q. *What is the Infinitive Mood Present tense and Preterimperfect tense of Malo?*

A. *Malle* to be more willing.

Q. *What is the Infinitive Mood Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect tense of Malo?*

A. *Maluisse* to have or had been more willing.

### Edo.

75. Q. **W** *hat is the Indicative Mood Present tense of Edo?*

A. Sing. *Edo* I eat, *edes vel es* thou eatest, *edit vel est* he eateth: Plur. *Edimus* we eat, *editis vel estis* ye eat, *edunt* they eat.

Q. *What is the Indicative Mood Preterimperfect tense of Edo?*

A. Sing. *Edebam* I did eat, *edebas* thou didst eat, *edebat* he did eat: Plur. *Edebamus* we did eat, *edebatis* ye did eat, *edebant* they did eat.

Q. *What is the Indicative Mood Preterperfect tense of Edo?*

A. Sing. *Edi* I have eaten, *edisti* thou hast eaten, *edit* he hath eaten: Plur. *Edimus* we have eaten, *editis* ye have eaten, *ederunt vel edere* they have eaten.

Q. *What is the Indicative Mood Preterpluperfect tense of Edo?*

A. Sing. *Ederam* I had eaten, *ederas* thou hadst eaten, *ederat* he had eaten: Plur. *Ederamus* we had eaten, *ederatis* ye had eaten, *ederant* they had eaten.

Q. *What*

**Q.** *What is the Indicative Mood Future tense of Edo?*

**A.** Sing. *Edam* I shall or will eat, *edes* thou shalt or wilt eat, *edet* he shall or will eat: Plur. *Edemus* we shall or will eat, *edetis* ye shall or will eat, *edent* they shall or will eat.

**77. Q.** *What is the Imperative Mood Present tense of Edo?*

**A.** Sing. *Es esto, ede edito* eat thou, *edit edito, esto*, eat he or let him eat: Plur. *Edamus* eat we or let us eat, *edite, este estoite editoite*, eat ye, *edamto* eat they or let them eat.

**78. Q.** *What is the Potential Mood Present tense of Edo?*

**A.** Sing. *Edam* I may eat, *edas* thou mayst eat, *edat* he may eat: Plur. *Edamus* we may eat, *edatis* ye may eat, *edant* they may eat.

**Q.** *What is the Potential Mood Preterimperfect tense of Edo?*

**A.** Sing. *Ederem vel effem* I might eat, *ederes vel effes* thou mightest eat, *ederet vel esset* he might eat: Pl. *Ederemus vel effemus* we might eat, *ederetis vel essetis* ye might eat, *ederent vel essent* they might eat.

**Q.** *What is the Potential Mood Preterperfect tense of Edo?*

**A.** Sing. *Ederim* I might have eaten, *ederis* thou mightest have eaten, *ederit* he might have eaten: Pl. *Ederimus* we might have eaten, *ederitis* ye might have eaten, *ederint* they might have eaten.

**Q.** *What is the Potential Mood Preterpluperfect tense of Edo?*

**A.** Sing. *Edissem* I might have had eaten, *edisset* thou mightest have eaten, *edisset* he might have had eaten: Plur. *Edissemus* we might have had eaten, *edissetis* ye might have had eaten, *edisSENT* they might have had eaten.

**Q.** *What*



Q. What is the Potential Mood Future tense of Edo?

A. Sing. *Edero* I may eat hereafter, *ederis* thou mayst eat hereafter, *ederit* he may eat hereafter : Plur. *Ederimus* we may eat hereafter, *ederitis* ye may eat hereafter, *ederint* they may eat hereafter.

79. Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Present and Preterimperfect tense of Edo?

A. *Edere vel esse* to eat.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect tense of Edo?

A. *Edisse* to have or had eat.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Future tense of Edo?

A. *Esurum esse* to eat hereafter.

### Fero.

80. Q. What is the Indicative Mood Present tense of Fero?

A. Sing. *Fero* I bear or suffer, *fers* thou bearest or sufferest, *fert* he beareth or suffereth : Plur. *Ferimus* we bear or suffer, *feris* ye bear or suffer, *ferunt* they bear or suffer.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterimperfect tense of Fero?

A. Sing. *Ferebam* I did bear or suffer, *ferebas* thou didst bear or suffer, *ferebat* he did bear or suffer : Pl. *Ferebamus* we did bear or suffer, *ferebatis* ye did bear or suffer, *ferebant* they did bear or suffer.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterperfect tense of Fero?

A. S. *Tuli* I have born or suffered, *tulisti* thou hast born or suffered, *tulis* he hath born or suffered : Plur.

*Tulisti*

*tulimus* we have born or suffered, *tulistis* ye have born or suffered, *tulerunt vel tulere* they have born or suffered.

Q. *What is the Indicative Mood Preterpluperfect tense of Fero?*

A. Sing. *Tuleram* I had born or suffered, *tuleras* thou hadst born or suffered, *tulerat* he had born or suffered: Plur. *Tuleramus* we had born or suffered, *tuleratis* ye had born or suffered, *tulerant* they had born or suffered.

Q. *What is the Indicative Mood Future tense of Fero?*

A. Sing. *Feram* I shall or will bear or suffer, *feres* thou shalt or wilt bear or suffer, *feret* he shall or will bear or suffer: Plur. *Feremus* we shall or will bear or suffer, *feretis* ye shall or will bear or suffer, *ferent* they shall or will bear or suffer.

Q. *What is the Imperative Mood Present tense of Fero?*

A. Sing. *Fer ferto* bear thou or suffer thou, *fero* let him bear or suffer: Pl. *Feramus* let us bear or suffer, *ferite fertote* bear ye or suffer ye, *ferant fertunto* let them bear or suffer.

Q. *What is the Potential Mood Present tense of Fero?*

A. Sing. *Feram* I may bear or suffer, *feras* thou mayst bear or suffer, *ferat* he may bear or suffer: Plur. *Feramus* we may bear or suffer, *feratis* ye may bear or suffer, *ferant* they may bear or suffer.

Q. *What is the Potential Mood Preterimperfect tense of Fero?*

A. Sing. *Ferrem* I might bear or suffer, *ferres* thou mightst bear or suffer, *ferret* he might bear or suffer: Plur. *Ferremus* we might bear or suffer, *ferretis* ye might bear or suffer, *ferrent* they might bear or suffer.

Q. *What is the Potential Mood Preterperfect tense of Fero?*

A. Sing.

*A. Sing. Tulerim* I might have born or suffered, *tuleris* thou mightest have born or suffered, *tuleris* he might have born or suffered: *Plur. Tulerimus* we might have born or suffered, *tuleritis* ye might have born or suffered, *tulerint* they might have born or suffered.

*Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterpluperfect tense of Fero?*

*A. Sing. Tulissem* I might have had born or suffered, *tulisses* thou mightest have had born or suffered, *tulisset* he might have had born or suffered: *Plur. Tulissemus* we might have had born or suffered, *tulissetis* ye might have had born or suffered, *tulissent* they might have had born or suffered.

*Q. What is the Potential Mood Future tense of Fero?*

*A. Sing. Tulero* I may bear or suffer hereafter, *tuleris* thou mayst bear or suffer hereafter, *tuleris* he may bear or suffer hereafter: *Plur. Tulerimus* we may bear or suffer hereafter, *tuleritis* ye may bear or suffer hereafter, *tulerint* they may bear or suffer hereafter.

*Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Present and Preterimperfect tense of Fero?*

*A. Ferre* to bear or suffer.

*Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect tense of Fero?*

*A. Tulisse* to have had been born or suffered.

*Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Future tense of Fero?*

*A. Latum esse* to bear or suffer hereafter.

## Ferror.

84. Q. **W**hat is the Indicative Mood Present tense of Ferror.

A. Sing. *Ferror* I am born or suffered, *ferris vel ferre* thou art born or suffered, *fertur* he is born or suffered: Plur. *Ferimur* we are born or suffered, *ferimini* ye are born or suffered, *feruntur* they are born or suffered.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterimperfect tense of Ferror?

A. Sing. *Ferebar* I was born or suffered, *ferebaris vel ferebare* thou wast born or suffered, *ferebatur* he was born or suffered: Plur. *Ferebamur* we were born or suffered, *ferebamini* ye were born or suffered, *ferebantur* they were born or suffered.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterperfect tense of Ferror?

A. Sing. *Latus sum vel fui* I have been born or suffered, *latus es vel fuisti* thou hast been born or suffered, *latus est vel fuit* he hath been born or suffered: Pl. *Lati sumus vel fuimus* we have been born or suffered, *lati estis vel fuistis* ye have been born or suffered, *lati sunt fuerunt vel fuerunt* they have been born or suffered.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterpluperfect tense of Ferror?

A. Sing. *Latus eram vel fueram* I had been born or suffered, *latus eras vel fueras* thou hadst been born or suffered, *latus erat vel fuerat* he had been born or suffered: Pl. *Lati eramus vel fueramus* we had been born or suffered, *lati eratis vel fueratis* ye had been born or suffered, *lati erant vel fuerant* they had been born or suffered.

Q. What



Q. *What is the Indicative Mood Future tense of Feror?*

A. Sing. *Ferar* I shall or will be born or suffered, *fereris vel ferere* thou shalt or wilt be born or suffered, *feretur* he shall or will be born or suffered: Plur. *Feremur*, we shall or will be born or suffered, *feremini* ye shall or will be born or suffered, *ferentur* they shall or will be born or suffered.

85. Q. *What is the Imperative Mood Present tense of Feror?*

A. Sing. *Ferre fertor* be thou born or suffered, *feratur fertor* let him be born or suffered: Plur. *Feramur* let us be born or suffered, *ferimini ferimini* be ye born or suffered, *ferantur ferantur* let them be born or suffered.

86. Q. *What is the Potential Mood Present tense of Feror?*

A. Sing. *Ferar* I may be born or suffered, *feraris vel ferare* thou mayest be born or suffered, *feratur* he may be born or suffered: Plur. *Feramur* we may be born or suffered, *feramini* ye may be born or suffered, *ferantur* they may be born or suffered.

Q. *What is the Potential Mood Preterimperfect tense of Feror?*

A. Sing. *Ferrer* I might be born or suffered, *fereris vel ferrere* thou mightst be born or suffered, *ferretur* he might be born or suffered: Plur. *Ferremur* we might be born or suffered, *ferremini* ye might be born or suffered, *ferrentur* they might be born or suffered.

Q. *What is the Potential Mood Preterperfect tense of Feror?*

A. Sing. *Latus sim vel fuerim* I might have been born or suffered, *latus sis vel fueris* thou mightst have been born or suffered, *latus sit vel fueris* he might have been born or suffered: Plur. *Lati simus vel fuerimus*

*rimus* we might have been born or suffered, *lati fuisset* ye might have been born or suffered, *lati fuisset* they might have been born or suffered.

**Q.** What is the Potential Mood Preterpluperfect tense of Feror?

**A.** Sing. *Latus essem vel fuisset* I might have had been born or suffered, *latus esses vel fuisset* thou mightest have had been born or suffered, *latus esset vel fuisset* he might have had been born or suffered: Plur. *Lati essemus vel fuisset* we might have had been born or suffered, *lati essetis vel fuissetis* ye might have had been born or suffered, *lati essent vel fuissent* they might have had been born or suffered.

**Q.** What is the Potential Mood Future tense of Feror?

**A.** Sing. *Latus ero vel fuero* I may be born or suffered hereafter, *latus eris vel fueris* thou mayst be born or suffered hereafter, *latus erit vel fuerit* he may be born or suffered hereafter: Plur. *Lati erimus vel fuerimus* we may be born or suffered hereafter, *lati eritis vel fueritis* ye may be born or suffered hereafter, *lati erunt vel fuerint* they may be born or suffered hereafter.

**87. Q.** What is the Infinitive Mood Present tense and Preterimperfect tense of Feror?

**A.** Ferri to be born or suffered?

**Q.** What is the Infinitive Mood Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect tense of Feror?

**A.** *Latum esse vel fuisse* to have or had been born or suffered.

**Q.** What is the Infinitive Mood Future tense of Feror?

**A.** *Latum iri vel ferendum esse* to be born or suffered hereafter.

## Fio.

30. Q. **W**hat is the Indicative Mood Present tense of Fio?

A. Sing. *Fio* I am made or done, *fit* thou art made or done, *fit* he is made or done: Plur. *Fimus* we are made or done, *fitis* ye are made or done, *fiunt* they are made or done.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterimperfect tense of Fio?

A. Sing. *Fiebam* I was made or done, *fiebas* thou wast made or done, *fiebat* he was made or done: Plur. *Fiebamus* we were made or done, *fiebatis* ye were made or done, *fiebant* they were made or done.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterperfect tense of Fio?

A. Sing. *Factus sum vel fui* I have been made or done, *factus es vel fuisti* thou hast been made or done, *factus est vel fuit* he hath been made or done: Plur. *Facti sumus vel fuimus* we have been made or done, *facti estis vel fuistis* ye have been made or done, *facti sunt fuerunt vel fuerunt* they have been made or done.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterpluperfect tense of Fio?

A. Sing. *Factus eram vel fueram* I had been made or done, *factus eras vel fueras* thou hadst been made or done, *factus erat vel fuerat* he had been made or done: Plur. *Facti eramus vel fueramus* we had been made or done, *facti eratis vel fueratis* ye had been made or done, *facti erant vel fuerant* they had been made or done.

Q. *What is the Indicative Mood Future tense of Fio?*

A. Sing. *Fiam* I shall be made or done, *fies* thou shalt be made or done, *fiet* he shall be made or done: Pl. *Fiemus* we shall be made or done, *fietis* ye shall be made or done, *fient* they shall be made or done.

89. Q. *What is the Imperative Mood Present tense of Fio?*

A. Sing. *Fito tu* be thou made or done, *fiat fito* let him be made or done: Plur. *Fiamus* let us be made or done, *fito fitote* be ye made or done, *fiant fiunto* let them be made or done.

90. Q. *What is the Potential Mood Present tense of Fio?*

A. Sing. *Fiam* I may be made or done, *fias* thou mayst be made or done, *fiat* he may be made or done: Pl. *Fiamus* we may be made or done, *fiamis* ye may be made or done, *fiant* they may be made or done.

Q. *What is the Potential Mood Preterimperfect tense of Fio?*

A. Sing. *Fierem* I might be made or done, *fieres* thou mightest be made or done, *fieret* he might be made or done: Plur. *Fieremus* we might be made or done, *fieretis* ye might be made or done, *fierent* they might be made or done.

Q. *What is the Potential Mood Preterperfect tense of Fio?*

A. Sing. *Factus sim vel fuerim* I might have been made or done, *factus sis vel fueris* thou mightest have been made or done, *factus sit vel fuerit* he might have been made or done: Plur. *Facti simus vel fuerimus* we might have been made or done, *facti sitis vel fueritis* ye might have been made or done, *facti sint vel fuerint* they might have been made or done.

Q. *What is the Potential Mood Preterpluperfect tense of Fio?*

A. Sing.



A. Sing. *Factus essem vel fuisset* I might have had been made or done, *factus esses vel fuisses* thou mightest have had been made or done, *factus esset vel fuisset* he might have had been made or done: Plur. *Facti essemus vel fuisset* we might have had been made or done, *facti essetis vel fuissetis* ye might have had been made or done, *facti essent vel fuissent* they might have had been made or done.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Future tense of Fio?

A. Sing. *Factus ero vel fuero* I may be made or done hereafter, *factus eris vel fueris* thou mayest be made or done hereafter, *factus erit vel fuerit* he may be made or done hereafter: Plur. *Facti erimus vel fu-erimus* we may be made or done hereafter, *facti eritis vel fueritis* ye may be made or done hereafter, *facti erint vel fuerint* they may be made or done hereafter.

91. Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Present tense and Preterimperfect tense of Fio?

A. *Fieri* to be made or done.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect tense of Fio?

A. *Factum esse vel fuisse* to have or had been made or done.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Future tense of Fio?

A. *Factum iri vel faciendum esse* to be made or done hereafter.

92. Q. Why is the Variation of the Verbs according to the Potential Mood only?

A. Because it is sufficient; for the Optative, the Potential, and the Subjunctive Moods are found all alike in Voice, and do suffer only in the Sign of the Mood.

93. What make *eo* I go, and *queo* I can, in the Preterimperfect tense of the Indicative Mood?

*A. Ibam and Quibam.*

*Q. What do you make in the Future tense?*

*A. Ibo and Quibo.*

*Q. How are they varied in other Moods and Tenses?*

*A. Like Verbs in o of the fourth Conjugation; saying that they make their Gerunds, Eundi, eundo, euundum, quendi, queundo, queundum.*

*94. Q. What Tenses are formed of the Preterperfect tense of the Indicative Mood?*

*A. The Preterpluperfect tense of the same Mood, the Preterperfect, the Preterpluperfect, and the Future tense of the Optative, Potential, and the Subjunctive Mood, and the Preterperfect and the Preterpluperfect tense of the Infinitive Mood.*

*Q. Give an Example?*

*A. Of Amavi is formed amaveram, amaverim, amavero, by changing i into e short, and amavisset, amavisse, keeping i still.*

*95. How are Verbs Impersonal declined?*

*A. Impersonals are declined throughout all Moods and Tenses in the Voice of the third Person singular only.*

*Q. Decline Delectat it delighteth.*

*A. Indic. Delectat, delectabat, delectavit, delectaverat, delectabit. Imperat. Delectet, delectato. Potent. Delectet, delectaret, delectaverit, delectavisset, delectaverit. Infin. Delectare, delectavisse, delectaturum esse.*

*Q. Decline Decet it becometh.*

*A. Indic. Decet, decebat, decuit, decuerat, decabit. Imperat. Deceat, deceto. Poten. Deceat, deceret, decuerit, decuisset, decuerit. Infin. Decere, decuisse.*

*Q. Decline Studetur it is studied.*

*A. Indic. Studetur, studebatur, studitum est vel fuit,*

fuit, studitum erat vel fuerat, studebitur. *Imperat.* Studeatur, studetor. *Poten.* Studeatur, studeretur, studitum sit vel fuerit, studitum esset vel fuisset, studitum erit vel fuerit. *Infin.* Studeri, studitum esse vel fuisse.

*Q. How are Impersonals known in English?*

*A.* They have commonly before their English this sign *it*; as *Delectat* it delighteth, *Non decet* it becometh not.

#### IV. Of the Participle.

1. *What is the Participle?*

*A.* A Participle is a Part of Speech derived of a Verb, and taketh part of a Noun, as tense and signification; and part of both, as number and figure.

*Q. How many kinds of Participles are there?*

*A.* Four.

*Q. Which be the four kinds of Participles?*

*A.* One of the Present tense, another of the Preter tense, one of the Future in *rus*, and another of the Future in *dus*.

3. *Q. How know you a Participle of the Present tense?*

*A.* A Participle of the Present tense hath its English ending in *ing*, as *loving*; and its Latin in *ans* or *ens*; as *amans* loving, *docens* teaching.

*Q. Whence is the Participle of the Present tense formed?*

*A.* Of the Preterimperfect tense of the Indicative Mood, by changing the last Sillable into *ns*; as *Amabam* I did love, *amans* loving, *Audiebam* I did hear, *audiens* hearing. *Poteram* I was able, *potens* being able.

4. *Q. How*

4. Q. How know you a Participle of the Future in *rus*?

A. A Participle of the Future in *rus* betokeneth to do, like the Infinitive Mood of the Active Voice; as *Amaturus* to love or about to love.

Q. How is the Participle of the Future in *rus* formed?

A. Of the latter Supine, by putting to *rus*; as *Doctus* to be taught, *docturus* about to teach.

5. Q. How know you a Participle of the Preter tense?

A. A Participle of the Preter tense hath its English ending in *d*, *t*, or *n*; as *loved*, *taught*, *slain*, and in Latin in *tus*, *sus*, *xus*; as *amatus* loved, *visus* seen, *nexus* knit; and one in *uus*, as *mortuus* dead.

Q. Whence is the Participle of the Preter tense formed?

A. Of the latter Supine, by putting to *s*; as *lectu* to be read, *lectus* read, except *mortuus*.

6. Q. How know you the Participle of the Future in *dus*?

The Participle of the Future in *dus* betokeneth to suffer, like the Infinitive Mood of the Passive Voice; as, *Amandus* to be loved.

Q. Whence is the Participle of the Future in *dus* formed?

A. Of the Genitive Case of the Participle of the Present tense, by changing *us* into *dus*; as *Amatus* of loving, *amandus* to be loved.

Q. What Signification else is it found to have?

A. Of the Participle of the Present tense; as *Legendis veteribus proficis*, in reading old Authors, thou dost profit.

7. Q. How many Participles come of a Verb Active and of a Verb Neuter which hath the Supines?

A. Two: One of the Present tense, and another of the Future in *rus*; as of *Amo* I love, cometh *amans*

loving



loving, *amaturus* about to love; of *Curro* I run  
*currens* running, *cursurus* about to run.

Q. How many Participles come of a Verb Passive,  
whose Active hath the Supines?

A. Two: One of the Preter Tense, another of the  
Future in *dus*; as of *Amor* I am loved, cometh *a-*  
*matus* loved, *amandus* to be loved.

8. Q. How many Participles come of a Verb  
Deponent?

A. Three: One of the Present Tense, one of the  
Preter Tense, and another of the Future in *rus*; as  
of *Auxilior* I aid, cometh *auxilians* aiding, *auxili-*  
*atus* aided, *auxiliaturus* about to aid.

Q. What if the Verb Deponent do govern an Accu-  
sative Case after him?

A. Then it may form also a Participle in *dus*: as,  
*loquor* I speak, *loquendus* to be spoken.

9. Q. How many Participles come of a Verb  
Commune?

A. Four: as of *largior* to bestow, cometh *largi-*  
*ens* bestowing, *largiturus* about to bestow, *largi-*  
*tus* bestowed, and *largiendus* to be bestowed.

10. Q. How are Participles of the Present tense  
declined?

A. Like Nouns Adjectives of three Articles; as,  
Nom. *hic, hæc, & hoc amans*, Gen. *hujus amantiis*,  
Dat. *huic amanti*, &c.

Q. How are the Participles of other tenses de-  
clined?

A. Like Nouns Adjectives of three divers endings;  
as, *Amaturus, amatura, amaturum*, &c. *Amatus,*  
*amata, amatum*, &c. *Amandus, amanda, aman-*  
*dum*, &c.

## V. Of an Adverb.

1. Q. **W**hat is an Adverb?

A. An Adverb is a Part of Speech joined to Verbs to declare their Signification.

Q. What Adverbs be of Time?

A. *Hodie* to day, *cras* to morrow, *heri* yesterday, *perendie* the next day after to morrow, *olim* in past, *aliquando* sometimes, *nuper* lately, *quando* when.

Q. What Adverbs be of Place?

A. *Ubi* where, *ibi* there, *hic* here, *istis* in this, *illic* there, *intus* within, *foris* without.

Q. What Adverbs be of Number?

A. *Semel* once, *bis* twice, *ter* thrice, *quater* four times, *iterum* again.

Q. What Adverbs be of Order?

A. *Inde* thence, *deinde* afterwards, *denique* last, *postremo* last of all.

Q. What Adverbs be of Asking or Doubting?

A. *Cur* wherefore, *quare* wherefore, *unde* whence, *quorsum* to what end, *num* whether, *quid* whether.

Q. What Adverbs be of Calling?

A. *Hec* oh, *O* so ho, *edodum* come hither.

Q. What Adverbs be of Affirming?

A. *Certe* certainly, *na* truly, *perfecto* truly, *yes* indeed, *scilicet* yes forsooth, *licet* be it so, *let* it be so.

Q. What Adverbs be of Denying?

A. *Non* no, *haud* scarcely, *minime* no, *nequaquam* no hand, *nequaquam* in no wise.

Q. What Adverbs be of Exhorting?

A. Eja well, age go to, ague go ye on, agedum go to a little.

What Adverbs be of Flattering?

A. Sodes I pray thee, amabo of all loves.

Q. What Adverbs be of Forbidding?

A. Ne not.

Q. What Adverbs be of Wishing?

A. Utinam I wish, si if I might, O si oh that, O oh.

Q. What Adverbs are of Gathering together?

A. Simul together, una in one, non modo not only, non solum not only.

Q. What Adverbs be of Parting?

A. Seorsim asunder, sigillatim severally, vicatim street by street.

Q. What Adverbs be of Choosing?

A. Potius rather, imo ye rather.

Q. What Adverbs are of a thing not finished?

A. Pene almost, fere almost, prope near, vix scarcely, modo non almost.

Q. What Adverbs be of Shewing?

A. En lo, ecce behold.

Q. What Adverbs are of Doubting?

A. Forjan peradventure, forsan perhaps, fortasse as it may fall out.

Q. What Adverbs are of Chance?

A. Forte hap was, fortuito at adventure.

Q. What Adverbs are of Likeness?

A. Sic so, sicut as, quasi as if, seu as, velut like as.

Q. What Adverbs are of Quality?

A. Bene well, male ill, docte learnedly, fortiter valiantly.

Q. What Adverbs are of Quantity?

A. Multum much, parum little, minimum very little, paululum somewhat.

Q. What Adverbs are of Comparison?

A. Tam

A. *Tam* so, *quam* as, *magis* more, *minus* less, *maxime* most of all.

2. Q. *What Adverbs are compared?*

A. Certain that are derived from Nouns Adjectives and Prepositions.

Q. *Give some Examples?*

A. *Docte* learnedly, *doctius* more learnedly, *doctissime* very learnedly, or *doctus* learned.

*Fortiter* valiantly, *fortius* more valiantly, *fortissime* very valiantly, of *fortis* valiant.

*Prope* near, *propius* nearer, *proxime* next, of *prope* nigh.

3. Q. *When are Prepositions changed into Adverbs?*

A. When they be set alone, not having any usual word to serve unto, joined with them.

Q. *Give an Example or two?*

A. *Qui ante non cavet, post dolebit*, he that wareth not before, shall be sorry afterwards.

*Coram laudare & clam vituperare, inhonestum*, in presence to commend one, and behind his back to dispraise him, is an dishonest point.

## VI. Of a Conjunction.

1. Q. **W***hat is a Conjunction?*

A. A Conjunction is a Part of Speech that joineth Words and Sentences together.

2. Q. *What Conjunctions are Copulatives?*

A. *Et* and, *que* and, *quoque* also, *ac* and, *atque* and, *nec* neither, *neque* neither.

Q. *What Conjunctions are Disjunctives?*

A. *Aut* or, *ve* or, *vel* either, *seu* or *sive*, whether

Q. *What Conjunctions are Discretives?*

A. *Sed*



*A.* Sed but, quidem truly, autem but, vero but, as but, ast but.

*Q.* What Conjunctions are Causals?

*A.* Nam for, namque for, enim for, etenim for, quia because, ut that, quod because, quum seeing that, quoniam because, and quando let for quoniam because.

*Q.* What Conjunctions are Conditionals?

*A.* Si if, sed but if, modo so that, dum so that, dummodo so that.

*Q.* What Conjunctions are Exeptions?

*A.* Ni unless, nisi except, quin but, alioquin otherwise, præterquam saving.

*Q.* What Conjunctions are Interrogatives?

*A.* Ne whether or no, utrum whether, necne whether or no, anne is it or no, nonne is it not.

*Q.* What Conjunctions are Illatives?

*A.* Ergo therefore, ideo therefore, igitur therefore, quare wherefore, itaque and so, proin therefore.

*Q.* What Conjunctions are Adversatives?

*A.* Esi although, quamvis although, quanquam although, licet albeit, esto suppose it be so.

*Q.* What Conjunctions are Redditives?

*A.* Tamen yet, atamen notwithstanding.

*Q.* What Conjunctions are Electives?

*A.* Quam as, ac as, atque as.

*Q.* What Conjunctions are Diminutives?

*A.* Saltem at the least, vel even.

## VII. Of a Preposition.

*Q.* What is a Preposition?

*A.* A Preposition is a Part of Speech most commonly set before other Parts.

*Q.* How

2. Q. How is a Preposition set before other Parts of Speech?

A. Either in Apposition, as *ad Patrem*, or else in Composition, as *Indoctus*.

3. Q. What Prepositions serve to an Accusative Case?

A. These following, *viz.* *Ad* to, *apud* at, *ante* before, *adversus adversum* against, *cis citra* on this side *circum circa* about, *contra* against, *erga* towards, *extra* without, *intra* within, *inter* between, *infra* beneath, *juxta* beside or nigh to, *ob* for, *pone* behind, *per* by or through, *prope* nigh, *propter* for (or because of) *secundum* after, or according to, *post* after, *trans* on the further side, or over, *ultra* beyond, *preter* beside, *supra* above, *circiter* about, *usque* until, *secus* by, *versus* towards, *penes* in the power.

4. Q. Which of these Prepositions is set after the casual word?

A. *Versus* and *penes*, as *Londinum versus* towards London, *ie penes* in thy power.

5. Q. Which Prepositions serve to an Ablative Case?

A. These following, *viz.* *A*, *ab*, *abs*, of or from, *cum* with, *coram* before, or in presence, *clam* privily, *de* of or concerning, *e*, *ex* out of, *pro* for, *præ* before, or in comparison, *palam* openly, *sine* without, *absque* without, *tenus* until, or up to.

Q. What if the casual word joined with *tenus* be of the Plural Number?

A. Then shall it be put in the Genitive Case, and be set before *tenus*; as *Aurium tenus* up to the Ears, *Genuum tenus* up to the Knees.

Q. When are Prepositions turned into Adverbs?

A. When they are set alone without their Casual words.

7. Q. What Prepositions serve to both Cases?

A. *In*, *sub*, *super*, and *subter*.

Q. Give

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *In* with this sign *to*, to the Accusative Case ;  
as, *In urbem* into the City. *In* without the sign *to*, to  
the Ablative ; as, *in respos est*, my hope is in thee.

*Sub noctem*, a little before Night.

*Sub iudice lis est*, the Matter is before the Judge.

*Super lapidem*, upon a Stone.

*Super viridi fronde*, upon a green Branch.

*Subter terram*, under the Earth.

*Subter aquis*, under the Water.

## VIII. Of an Interjection.

I. Q. **W**hat is an Interjection ?

A. An Interjection is a part of Speech  
which betokeneth a sudden Passion of the Mind un-  
der an imperfect Voice.

Q. What Interjections are of Mirth ?

A. *Evax* hey brave, *vab* ho.

Q. What Interjections are of Sorrow ?

A. *Heu* alas, *bei* well-a-day.

Q. What Interjections are of Dread ?

A. *Atat* aha.

Q. What Interjection is of Marvelling ?

A. *Papæ* O strange.

Q. What Interjection is of Disdain ?

A. *Hem* ho, *vab* away.

Q. What Interjection is of Shunning ?

A. *Apag* avant.

Q. What Interjection is of Praising ?

A. *Eng* well done.

Q. What Interjection is of Scorning ?

A. *Hui* whoo.

Q. What Interjection is of Exclaiming ?

F

A. *Proh*

*A. Prob O, as prob fidem O the faith deum of the Gods atque and hominum of Men.*

*Q. What Interjections are of Cursing?*

*A. Væ wo, malum with a Mischief.*

*Q. What Interjections are of Laughing?*

*A. Ha ha he.*

*Q. What Interjections are of Calling?*

*A. Ebo so ho, O he, io a voy.*

*Q. What Interjections are of Silence?*

*A. Au whilst.*

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T H



THE  
CONSTRUCTION  
OF THE  
Eight Parts of Speech:  
OR THE  
SECOND PART  
OF THE

*Common Accidence*

Examined and Explained.

AND THE  
EXAMPLES applied to the RULES  
BY

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

According to the Words of the Book.

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# THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE

## Eight Parts of Speech:

O R,

The Second Part of the Accidence Examined and Explained by short Questions and Answers.

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The CONCORDS of Latin Speech.

Q. **F**or the due joining of words in Construction, how many Concords are there in Latin Speech?

A. Three.

Q. What is the first Concord between?

A. The first Concord is between the Nominative Case and the Verb.

Q. What is the Second Concord between?

A. The second Concord is between the Substantive and the Adjective.

Q. What is the third Concord between?

A. The third Concord is between the Antecedent and the Relative.

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### The first Concord.

Q. **W**hen an English is given one to be made in Latin what must be do?

A. Look out the principal Verb.

Q. What if there be more Verbs than one in a Sentence?

F 3

A. Then

A. Then the first is the principal Verb.

Q. *When is not the first Verb the Principal Verb?*

A. 1. When it is the Infinitive Mood, or 2. when it hath before it a Relative; as, *that, whom, which*; Or 3. a Conjunction; as, *ut that, cum when, si if*, and such others.

Q. *When one hath found the Verb, what must he do to find the Nominative Case?*

A. Ask this question *who or what*, and the word that answereth to the question, shall be the Nominative Case to the Verb.

Q. *But what Verb will have no Nominative Case?*

A. A Verb Impersonal.

Q. *How shall the Nominative Case be set in making or construing Latin?*

A. The Nominative shall be set before the Verb.

Q. *But when shall the Nominative Case be set after the Verb or the Sign of the Verb?*

A. 1. When a Question is asked; as *Amas tu lovest thou? Venime Rex* doth the King come? 2. When the Verb is of the Imperative Mood; as, *Ama tu love thou, amato ille* let him love. 3. When this Sign *it* or *there* cometh before the English of the Verb; as, *Est liber meus* it is my Book. *Venit ad me quidam* here came one to me.

Q. *What Case shall the casual word be which cometh next after the Verb, and answereth to the question when or what, made by the Verb?*

A. Commonly the Accusative Case.

Q. *But when shall it not be the Accusative Case?*

A. When the Verb doth properly govern another Case after him to be construed withal.

Q. *Give an Example.*

A. *Si cupis placere magistro, uere diligentia, ne sis tantus cessator, ut calcaribus indigeas*: If thou covest to please thy Master, use Diligence, and be not so slack



slack, that thou shalt need spurs. In this Example *magister* is the Dative Case governed of *placere*, *diligentia* is the Ablative Case governed of *utere*, *cessator* is the Nominative Case governed of *sis*, and *calcaribus* is the Ablative Case governed of *indigeas*, because those Verbs properly govern such Cases.

**Q.** How doth a Verb Personal agree with its Nominative Case?

**A.** In Number and Person; as, *Præceptor legit, vos vero negligitis*, the master read, and ye regard not. *Præceptor* and *legit* are of the singular number and the third Person; and *vos negligitis* of the Plural number and second Person.

**Q.** What must we note here concerning the Person?

**A.** That the first Person is more worthy than the second, and the second more worthy than the third.

**Q.** What Verb will many Nominative Cases singular have with a Conjunction Copulative coming between them?

**A.** A Verb Plural.

**Q.** With which Nominative Case then shall the Verb agree?

**A.** With the Nominative Case of the most worthy Person.

**Q.** Give two or three Examples.

**A.** *Ego & tu sumus in tuto*, I and thou be in safety. In which Example the two Nominative Cases singular *ego* and *tu* with the Conjunction & betwixt them, require a Verb Plural *sumus*, which agreeth with the first Nominative Case in Person, because the first Person is more worthy than the second.

*Tu & pater periclitamini*, thou and thy Father are in Jeopardy. Here *tu* the Nominative Case of the second Person, and *pater* the Nominative Case of the third, having a Conjunction between them, do cause the Verb *periclitamini* to be of the Plural number, and

and it is of the second person agreeing with *tu*, because the second Person is more worthy than the third.

*Pater & mater accersunt te*, thy Father and thy Mother have sent for thee. *Pater* and *Mater* are the two Nominative Cases singular of the third Person with a Conjunction betwixt them, which require the Verb *Accersunt* to be of the Plural Number, and the third Person as they both are.

*Q. What if a Verb cometh between two Nominative Cases of divers Numbers?*

*A.* Then it may sufficiently agree with either of them, so that they be both of one Person; as, *Amantium iræ amoris redintegratio est*, the falling out of Lovers is the renewing of Love. *Est* being set between the two Nominative Cases *iræ* of the Plural, and *redintegratio* of the Singular Number, agrees with *redintegratio*.

*Quid enim nisi vota supersunt*, for what remaineth saving only Prayers? *Supersunt* being set between the two Nominative Cases *quid* and *vota*, agreeth with *vota* which is the latter of them.

*Pectora percussit, pectus quoque robora fiunt*, she strook her Breast, and her Breast turned into Oak also. *Fiunt* being set between *pectus* and *robora*, agreeth with *robora*, which is the latter Nominative Case.

*Q. What may be sometimes the Nominative Case of a Verb instead of a Casual word?*

*A.* The Infinitive Mood of a Verb, or else a whole Clause aforegoing, or else some Member of a Sentence; as *Diluculo surgere saluberrimum est*, to rise betimes in the Morning, is the most wholesome thing in the World. Here *Diluculo surgere* is the Nominative Case of the Verb *est*.

*Multum scire est vita jucundissima*, to know much is the most pleasant (or sweetest) Life of all. *Multum scire* is the Nominative Case to the Verb *est*.

The

## The Second Concord.

**Q.** **W**hen one bath an Adjective, what must he do to find out its Substantive?

**A.** Ask the Question *who* or *what*, and the word that answereth to the question shall be the Substantive to it.

**Q.** How doth the Adjective (whether it be a Noun, Pronoun or Participle) agree with its Substantive?

**A.** In case, gender and number; as *Amicus certus in re incerta cernitur*, a sure friend is tried in a doubtful matter. *Amicus certus* are of the Masculine gender, singular Number, and Nominative Case, *re incerta* are of the Feminine Gender, and Ablative Case.

*Homo armatus*, a Man armed. *Armatus* is a Participle of the Singular Number, Masculine Gender, and Nominative Case, and agreeth with its Substantive *homo*.

*Ager colendus*, a Field to be tilled. *Colendus* is a Participle in *dns* of the Masculine Gender, Singular Number, and Nominative Case, agreeing with *Ager*.

*Hic vir*, this Man. *Hic* is a Pronoun Adjective of the Masculine Gender, Singular Number and Nominative Case agreeing with *vir*.

*Meus berus est*, it is my Master. *Meus* and *berus* are of the Masculine Gender, Singular Number, and Nominative Case.

**Q.** What is to be noted concerning the Genders?

**A.** That the Masculine Gender is more worthy than the Feminine, and the Feminine more worthy than the Neuter.

**Q.** What Adjectives will many Substantives singular have, having a Conjunction Copulative coming between them?

**A.** An

A. An Adjective Plural.

Q. With which Substantive then shall the Adjective agree?

A. With the Substantive of the most worthy Gender; as, *Rex & Regina beati*, the King and the Queen are blessed. There the Adjective *beati* is of the Plural Number, because there are two Substantives *Rex* and *Regina* with *&* between them, and it is of the Masculine Gender agreeing with *Rex*, which is the more worthy, and the Nominative Case, because the Substantives are so.

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### The Third Concord.

Q. **W**hen one hath a Relative what must he do to find out the Antecedent?

A. Ask the Question *who* or *what*, and the word that answereth to the Question shall be the Antecedent to it.

Q. What is the Antecedent?

A. The Antecedent most commonly is a word that goeth before the Relative, and is again rehearsed of the Relative.

Q. How doth the Relative agree with its Antecedent?

A. In Gender, Number and Person; as, *Vir sapiens qui pauca loquitur*, the Man is wise that speaketh few things or words.

*Qui* the Relative is of the Masculine Gender, Singular Number and Third Person, because *Vir* the Antecedent is so.

Q. What if the Relative have for its Antecedent the whole reason (or sentence) that goeth before him?

A. Then the Relative shall be put in the Neuter Gender and Singular Number; as, *In tempore veni quod*



*quod omnium rerum est primum*, I came in season which is the chiefeſt thing of all. Here *quod* is of the Neuter Gender and ſingular number, becauſe the reaſon *in tempore veni*, is preſumed to be ſo.

Q. But what if the Relative be referred to two clauſes or more?

A. Then the Relative ſhall be put in the Plural number; as, *tu multum dormis & ſæpe potas, quæ ambo ſunt corpori inimica*, thou ſleepeſt much and drinkeſt often, both which things are naught for the Body. Here the Relative *quæ* is put in the Plural number, becauſe it is referred to the two Clauſes aforegoing, *tu multum dormis & ſæpe potas*.

Q. When is this Engliſh [that] a Relative?

A. When it may be turned into this Engliſh [which] otherwiſe it is a Conjunction, which in Latin is called *quod* or *ut*.

Q. How may it elegantly be put away in making Latin?

A. By turning the Nominative Caſe into the Accuſative, and the Verb into the Infinitive Mood.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Gaudeo quod tu bene vales, Gaudeo te bene valere*, I am glad that thou art in good health. The Conjunction *quod* is put away, and the Nominative Caſe *tu* is turned into the Accuſative Caſe *te*, and the Verb *vales* into the Infinitive Mood *valere*. *Jubeo ut tu abeas. Jubeo te abire*, I bid that thou go hence, *Ut* is put away, and the Nominative Caſe *tu* changed into the Accuſative *te*, and the Verb *abeas* into the Infinitive Mood *abire*.

Q. What Relative will many Antecedents ſingular have, having a Conjunction Copulative between them?

A. A Relative Plural, which ſhall agree with the Antecedent of the moſt worthy Gender.

Q. Give an Example.

A. *Habui*

*Habuit equum & mulam quos vendidit*, he had a Horse and a Mule which he sold.

The Relative *quos* having two Antecedents before it of divers Genders, *equum* and *mulam*, is therefore of the Plural Number, and agrees with *equum* in Gender, because the Masculine Gender is more worthy than the Feminine.

Q. But why do you not give the Example which is set down in the Accidence; *Imperium & Dignitas quæ petiisti*, the Rule and Dignity which thou hast required?

A. Because that Example doth not fitly answer to the Rule, but rather to the next that followeth.

Q. But in what things is the Neuter Gender most worthy?

A. In things not apt to have Life; yea, and in such a Case, though the Substantives and Antecedents be of the Masculine or of the Feminine Gender, and none of them of the Neuter, yet may the Adjective or Relative be put in the Neuter Gender.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Arcus & calami sunt bona*. The Adjective *bona* is of the Neuter Gender, though both the Substantives *arcus* and *calami* be Masculine, because they signifie things not apt to have Life.

*Arcus & calami quæ fregisti*, the Bow and Arrows which thou hast broken. The Relative *quæ* is of the Neuter Gender, though the Antecedents be both of the Masculine, because they signifie things without Life.

## The Case of the Relative.

**Q.** **W**hen shall the Relative be the Nominative Case to the Verb?

**A.** When there cometh no Nominative Case between the Relative and the Verb; as, *Miser est qui nummus admiratur*, wretched is that Person which is in love with Monies. *Qui* is the Nominative Case coming before the Verb *admiratur*, because there cometh no Nominative Case betwixt them.

**Q.** But when there cometh a Nominative Case between the Relative and the Verb, what Case shall the Relative be?

**A.** Such Case as the Verb will have after him; as, *Felix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum*, happy is he whom other Mens harms do make to beware. *Quem* is the Accusative Case, because *faciunt* will have an Accusative Case after it, and *pericula* comes between *quem* and *faciunt* in Construing.

**Q.** Can the Relative be the Substantive to the Adjective that is joined with him or cometh after him?

**A.** Yes, as well as it may be the Nominative Case to the Verb; as, *Divitias amare noli, quod omnium est sordidissimum*, love not thou Riches, which to do is the most beggarly thing in the World. *Sordidissimum* is an Adjective of the Neuter Gender, Nominative Case and Singular Number, which agrees with the Relative *quod* put for a Substantive.

**Q.** What Nouns follow the Rule of the Relative?

**A.** Nouns Interrogative and Indefinites; as, *Quis* who, *uter* whether, *qualis* what one, *quantus* how great, *quotus* how many, &c. which evermore come before the Verb like as the Relative doth.

**Q.** Give

*Q. Give an Example.*

*A. Hei mihi, qualis erat, wo is me, what one is he! Talis erat qualem nunquam vidi, he is such a one as I never saw.*

*Qualis talis, and qualem go before the Verbs erat and vidi, as the Relative useth to do.*

*Q. Is the Relative always governed of the Verb that cometh before?*

*A. No, but sometimes of another word in the same Sentence.*

*Q. Of what then is the Relative governed?*

*A. Sometimes of the Infinitive Mood that cometh after the Verb; as, Quibus voluisti me gratias agere, egi, what Persons thou willedst me to thank, I have thanked.*

*Quibus is the Dative Case governed of agere.*

*Q. What else is the Relative governed of?*

*A. Sometimes of a Participle; as, Quibus rebus adductus id fecisti, with what things moved didst thou it?*

*Quibus rebus is the Abl. Case governed of adductus.*

*Q. Of what else?*

*A. Sometimes of a Gerund; as, Quæ nunc non est narrandi locus, which things at this present is no time to tell.*

*Quæ is the Accusative Case governed of narrandi.*

*Q. Of what else?*

*A. Sometimes of the Preposition set before him; as, Quem in locum deducta res sit, vides, unto what state the matter is now brought, thou seest, Quem locum is the Accu. Case governed of the Preposition in.*

*Q. Of what else?*

*A. Sometimes of a Substantive that it doth accord with; as, Senties qui vir sim, thou shalt perceive what a fellow I am. Qui agreeth with its Substantive in Case, Gender and Number.*

*Q. But*



Q. But is *qui* a Relative in this manner of speaking?

A. No, it is rather an Indefinite.

Q. Of what else is the Relative governed?

A. Sometimes of a Noun Partitive or Distributive; as, *Quarum rerum utram minus velim, non facile possum existimare*, of the which two things whether I would with less Will have, I cannot easily esteem.

*Quarum rerum* are the Genitive Case and Plural Number governed of *utram*.

Q. Why is the Relative sometimes put in the Genitive Case?

A. By reason of a Substantive coming next after him; as, *Ego illum non novi cujus causa hoc incipis*, I knew him not, for whose cause thou beginnest this matter.

*Cujus* is the Genitive Case governed of the Substantive *causa* that cometh next after him.

Q. Is it no otherwise governed of a Substantive?

A. Yes sometimes, as, *omnia tibi dabuntur, quibus opus habes*, all things shall be given thee which thou hast need of.

*Quibus* is the Ablative Case governed of *opus*.

Q. How else is the Relative governed?

A. Sometimes of an Adverb; as, *Cui utrum obviam procedam, nondum statui*, whom whether I shall go to meet with, I have not yet determined.

*Cui* is the Dative Case governed of the Adverb *obvium*.

Q. Of what is the Relative governed, when it is put in the Ablative Case with this sign than?

A. Of the Comparative degree coming after him; as, *Utere virtute quâ nihil est melius, use virtute*, than which nothing is better.

*Quâ* is the Ablative Case governed of *melius*; which is an Adjective of the Comparative degree.

Q. When is the Relative not governed at all?

A. When

A. When it is put in the Ablative Case absolute; as, *Quantus erat Julius Cæsar, quo Imperatore Romani primum Britanniam ingressi sunt*, how worthy a Man was *Julius Cæsar*, under whose Conduct the Romans first entred into Britain. *Quo Imperatore* is the Ablative Case absolute.

Q. When else is the Relat. put in the Ablat. Case?

A. When it signifieth an Instrument wherewith a thing is to be done; as, *Ferrum habuit quo se occideret*, he had a Knife wherewith he would have slain himself. *Quo* is the Ablative Case of the Instrument governed of *occideret*.

Q. What if a Relative come between two Substantives of divers Genders?

A. It may indifferently accord with either of them.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Avis quæ passer appellatur*, or *avis qui passer appellatur*, the Bird which is called a Sparrow. The Relative *quæ* agrees with the former Antecedent *avis*, and *qui* with *passer* the latter.

*Estne ea Lutetia quam nos Parisios dicimus*; or, *Estne ea Lutetia quos nos Parisios dicimus*? Is not that called *Lutetia* that we do call *Paris*? The Relative *quam* agreeth with the former Antecedent *Lutetia*, and *quos* with *Parisios* the latter.

### Construction of Nouns Substantives.

Q. **W**hen two Substantives come together betokening divers things, what Case shall the latter be?

A. The latter of the two Substantives shall be the Genitive Case; as, *Facundia Ciceronis* the Eloquence of Cicero. *Opus Virgilii* the Work of Virgil. *Amor studii*

*studiorum*, a lover of studies. *Dogma Platonis*, the opinion of Plato. In all which examples are two Substantives, whereof the latter is the Genitive Case.

Q. But what if two Substantives belong both to one thing?

A. If two Substantives belong both to one thing, they shall be put both in one Case; as, *Pater meus vir amat me puerum*, my Father being a Man loveth me a Child. *Pater* and *vir* belong both to one thing, and are both in the Nominative Case, and *me puerum* belong both to one thing, and are put in the Accusative Case.

Q. When the English of this word *Res* (viz. thing) is put with an Adjective, how may one make it in Latin?

A. One may put away *res* (thing) and put the Adjective in the Neuter Gender, like a Substantive; as, *Multa me impediunt*, many things have letted me. *Multa* the Adjective is put in the Neuter Gender, by leaving out *res*; for we do not say *multae res* many things, but *multa*.

Q. What may an Adjective be when it is put in the Neuter Gender?

A. An Adjective put in the Neuter Gender may be a Substantive to an Adjective; as, *Pauca huic similia*, a few things like unto these. *Pauca* being put in the Neuter Gender, is the Substantive to *similia* that agreeth with it. *Nonnulla hujusmodi*, many things of like sort. *Nonnulla* being put in the Neuter Gender is the Substantive to *hujusmodi*.

Q. What if an Adjective of the Neuter Gender be put alone without a Substantive?

A. Then it standeth for a Substantive, and may have a Genitive Case after it, as if it were a Substantive; as, *Multum lucri*, much gain. *Multum* governs the Genitive Case *lucri*. *Quantum negotii*,

how much business. *Quantum* governs the Genitive Case *negotii*. *Id operis*, that work. *Id* governs the Genitive Case *operis*.

Q. In what Case may words be put that import in-dowment of any quality or property, to the praise or dis-praise of a thing, coming after a Noun Substantive or a Verb Substantive?

A. In the Ablative Case or Genitive; as, *Puer bonæ indole*, or *Puer bonæ indolis*, a Child of a good to-wardness. *Bonæ indole* is the Ablative Case govern-ed of *puer*, and *bonæ indolis* the Genitive. *Puer boni ingenii*, or *Puer bono ingenio*, a Child of a good Wit. *Boni ingenii* is the Genitive Case, and *bono ingenio* is the Ablative Case governed of *puer*.

Q. What Case do *Opus* and *Usus* require?

A. When *Opus* and *Usus* be Latin for need, they require an Ablative Case; as, *Opus est mihi tuo iudicio*, I have need of thy Judgment. *Tuo iudicio* is the Ab-lative Case governed of *Opus*. *Viginti minis usus est filio*, my Son hath need of twenty Pounds. *Viginti minis* is the Ablative Case governed of *Usus*.

## Construction of the Adjectives.

### The Genitive Case.

Q. **W**hat Adjectives require a Genitive Case?

A. Adjectives that signify desire, know-ledge, remembrance, ignorance, or forgetting, and such other like.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Cupidus auri*, covetous of Money.

*Auri* is the Genitive Case governed of *cupidus*, which signifies desire. *Peritus belli*, expert of warfare.

*Belli*



*Sci* is the Genitive Case governed of *peritus*, which signifieth Knowledge. *Ignarus omnium*, ignorant of all things. *Omnium* is the Genitive Case governed of *ignarus* which signifieth Ignorance. *Fidens animi*, bold of heart. *Animi* is the Genitive Case governed of *fidens*, which signifies Courage. *Dubius mentis*, doubtful of mind. *Mentis* is the Genitive Case governed of *dubius*, which signifieth fear. *Memor præteriti*, mindful of that which is past. *Præteriti* is the Genitive Case governed of *memor*, which signifieth remembrance. *Reus furti*, accused of Theft. *Furti* is the Genitive Case governed of *reus*, which signifieth accusing.

Q. What other Adjectives govern a Genitive Case?

A. Nouns Partitives and certain Interrogatives, and certain Nouns of Number.

Q. Which Nouns are Partitives?

A. *Aliquis* some body, *uter* whether, *neuter* neither, *nemo* no body, *nullus* none, *solus* alone, *unus* one, *medius* the middlemost, *quisque* every one, *quicumque* whosoever, *quidam* one, and *quis* for *aliquis* one.

Q. What Noun is an Interrogative?

A. *Quis* who.

Q. Which are Nouns of Number?

A. *Unus* one, *duo* two, *tres* three; *primus* the first, *secundus* the second, *tertius* the third, &c.

Q. Give an Example of a Noun Partitive with a Genitive Case.

A. *Aliquis nostrum* some one of us.

*Nostrum* is the Genitive Case governed of *aliquis* Partitive.

Q. Give an Example of a Noun of Number with a Genitive Case.

A. *Primus omnium* the first of all.

*Omnium* is the Genitive Case governed of *Primus* Noun of Number.

*Q. When a Question is asked how must the Answer be made in Latin?*

*A.* The Answer must be made in Latin by the same Case of a Noun, Pronoun, or Participle, and by the same tense of a Verb, that a Question is asked by.

*Q. Give an Example.*

*A. Cuius est fundus? Vicini.* Whose Ground is it a Neighbours. The Noun *Vicini* that answers to the question is of the Genitive Case, because *cujus* that asketh the question is of the Genitive.

*Quid agitur in ludo literario? studetur.* What do Boys in the School? they ply their Books. The Verb *studetur* is of the present tense, because the Verb *agitur* by which the question is asked is of the present tense.

*Q. But when is the Answer not made by the same Case or Tense that the Question is asked by?*

*A.* 1. When a Question is asked by *cujus, cuja, cujus*; as, *Cuja est sententia? Ciceronis.* Whose saying is this? *Cicero's.* *Cuja* is the Nominative Case, and *Ciceronis* is the Genitive, because the question is made by *cujus, cuja, cujus*, not by *cujus* the Genitive Case of *qui*.

2. When a question is made by a word that may govern divers Cases; as, *Quanti emisti librum? parvo.* For how much bought you the book? for a little. *Emisti* a Verb of buying will govern the Genitive Case *quanti*, and the Ablative Case *parvo* by several Rules.

3. When one must answer by one of these Possessives, *meus* mine, *tuus* thine, *suus* his, *noster* ours, *vester* yours; as *Cujus est domus? non vestra, sed nostra.* Whose house is it? not yours, but ours. *Cujus* that asketh the question is the Genitive Case of *qui* and governed of the Substantive *domus*; but *noster* and *vestra* are the Nominative Case, singular number and Feminine gender agreeing with their Substantive *domus*.

*Q. What*

Q. What Case do Nouns of the Comparative and the Superlative degree govern?

A. Nouns of the Comparative and Superlative degree, being put partitively, that is to say, having after them this English *of*, or *among*, require a Genitive Case.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Aurium mollior est sinistra*, of the Ears the left is the softer. *Aurium* is the Genitive Case governed of *mollior*, which is of the Comparative degree.

*Cicero Oratorum eloquentissimus*, Cicero the most eloquent of Orators. *Oratorum* is the Genitive Case governed of *eloquentissimus*, which is of the Superlative degree, and put partitively, as *mollior* also is.

Q. If Nouns of the Comparative degree have than or by after them, what Case do they cause the word following to be?

A. Nouns of the Comparative degree, having *than* or *by* after them, do cause the word following to be of the Ablative Case; *Frigidior glacie*, more cold than Ice. *Frigidior* of the Comparative degree, makes *glacie* than Ice, to be of the Ablative Case.

*Doctior multo*, better learned by a great deal. *Multo* by a great deal, is the Ablative Case governed of the Noun of the Comparative degree *doctior*.

*Uno pede altior*, higher by one foot. *Uno pede* by one foot, is the Ablative Case governed of the Noun of the Comparative degree *altior*.

## The Dative Case.

Q. **W**hat Adjectives require a Dative Case?

A. Adjectives that betoken Profit Disprofit, Likeness or Dislikeness; Pleasure, submitting, or belonging to any thing.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Labor est utilis corpori*, Labour is profitable to the Body. *Corpori* is the Dative Case governed of *utilis*, signifying Profit.

*Aequalis Hectori* equal to Hector. *Hectori* is the Dative Case governed of *aequalis* signifying Likeness. *Idoneus bello*, fit for War. *Bello* is the Dative Case governed of *idoneus*, signifying Likeness.

*Jucundus omnibus*, pleasant to all Persons. *Omnibus* is the Dative Case governed of *jucundus*, signifying Pleasure.

*Parenti supplex*, suppliant to his Father. *Parenti* is the Dative Case governed of *supplex*, signifying submitting.

*Mihi proprium*, proper to me. *Mihi* is the Dative Case governed of *proprium*, which signifies belonging to a thing.

Q. What other Adjectives govern a Dative Case?

A. Adjectives of the Passive Signification in *bitus* and Participle in *dus*.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Flebilis, flendus omnibus*, to be lamented of all Men. *Omnibus* is the Dative Case governed of the Adjective *flebilis* which ends in *bilis*, or of the Participle *flendus*, which is a Participle in *dus*.

*Formidabilis, formidandus hosti*, to be feared of the Enemy. *Hosti* is the Dative Case governed of the Adjective *formidabilis* which ends in *bilis*, or of the Participle *formidandus*, which is a Participle in *dus*.



jective *formidabilis*, which ends in *bilis*, or of *formidandus*, which is a Participle in *us*.

Q. What do you mean by a Noun Participle?

A. A Noun which is derived of a Participle, or a Participle turned into a Noun.

## The Accusative Case.

Q. What Adjectives govern an Accusative Case?

A. Some Adjectives of quality; as, *longus* long, *latus* broad, *altus* deep (or high) *crassus* thick; for the word signifying the measure of length, breadth, or thickness of any thing, is put after Adjectives in the Accusative and (sometimes) in the Ablative Case.

Q. Give Some Examples.

A. *Turris alta centum pedes*, a Tower an hundred foot high. *Centum pedes* are the words signifying the measure of height, and are put after the Adjective *alta* in the Accusative Case.

*Arbor lata tres digitos*, a Tree three fingers broad. *Tres digitos* are the words signifying the measure of breadth, and are put in the Accusative Case after *lata*.

*Liber crassus tres pollices, vel tribus pollicibus*, a Book three inches thick. *Tres pollices* are the words that signify the measure of thickness, and are put after the Adjective *crassus* in the Accusative Case, and may be put also in the Ablative Case, *tribus pollicibus*.

## The Ablative Case.

Q. **W**hat Adjectives require an Ablative Case and sometimes a Genitive Case?

A. Adjectives signifying fulness, emptiness, plenty or wanting.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Copiis abundans*, abounding in Wealth. *Copiis* is the Ablative Case governed of the Adjective (or rather of the Participle) *abundans*.

*Crura thymis plena*, Thighs laden with Thyme (or rather *crura thymo plena*) Bees having their Thighs laden with Thyme. *Thymo* is the Ablative Case governed of *plena*, which signifieth fulness.

*Vacuus ira, iræ, ab ira*, void of Anger. *Vacuus* governs the Genitive Case *iræ*, or the Ablative *ira*, or *ab ira* with a Preposition.

*Nulla epistola inanis re aliqua*, no Letter not containing some Matter. *Re aliqua* is the Ablative Case governed of *inanis*, which signifieth emptiness.

*Divissimus agri* very wealthy in Land. *Agri* is the Genitive Case governed of *divissimus*, which signifieth Plenty.

*Stultorum plena sunt omnia*, all places are full of Fools. *Stultorum* is the Genitive Case governed of *plena*, which signifieth fulness.

*Quis nisi mentis inops oblatum respuat aurum?* Who but a Mad-man would refuse Money when it is offered him? *Mentis* is the Genitive Case governed of *inops*, which signifieth emptiness.

*Integer vitæ scelerisque purus, non eget Mauri jaculis nec arcu.* He that is upright in life, and clear from villany, doth not need the Moors dart nor bow.

*Vitæ*

*Vita* is the Genitive Case governed of *Integer*, and *sceleris* is the Genitive Case governed of *purus*, because these Adjectives signifie emptiness.

*Expers omnium*, void of all things. *Omnium* is the Genitive Case governed of *expers*, which signifieth emptiness.

*Corpus inane animæ*, a Body without a Soul. *Animæ* is the Genitive Case governed of *inane*, which signifieth emptiness.

Q. What other Adjectives govern an Ablative Case?

A. These Adjectives, *dignus* worthy, *indignus* unworthy, *præditus* endued, *captus* deprived, *contentus* content, with such others.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Dignus honore*, worthy of honour. *Captus oculis*, deprived of eyes. *Virtute præditus*, endued with Vertue. *Paucis contentus*, content with few things.

Q. Which of these may have an Infinitive Mood of a Verb instead of the Ablative Case?

A. *Dignus*, *indignus* and *contentus*.

Q. Give an Example.

A. *Dignus laudari*, worthy to be praised. *Contentus in pace vivere*, content to live in peace.

## Construction of Pronouns.

Q. When are these Genitive Cases of the Primitives *mei*, *tui*, *sui*, *nostri* and *vestri* to be used?

A. When suffering and passion is signified; as, *Pars tui* part of thee. *Amor mei* the love of me.

Q. But when are *meus*, *tuus*, *suus*, *oster* and *vester* to be used?

A. When

A. When Possession is signified; as, *Ars tua* thy Skill. *Imago tua* thy Image.

Q. When are these Genitive Cases *nostrum* and *vestrum* to be used?

A. After Distributives, Partitives, Comparatives and Superlatives; as, *Nemo vestrum* none of you; *aliquis nostrum* some of us; *major vestrum* the bigger of you; *maximus natu nostrum* the eldest of us.

### Construction of the Verb; and first with the Nominative Case.

Q. **W**hat Verbs will have such Case after them as they have before them?

A. *Sum* I am, *forem* I might be, *fio* I am made, *existo* I am in Being; and certain Verbs Passive; as, *Dicor* I am said, *vocor* I am called, *salutor* I am saluted, *appellor* I am called, *habeor* I am accounted, *existimor* I am esteemed, *videor* I am seen, with other like.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Fama est malum*, fame is an evil thing. *Malum* is the Nominative Case after *est*, as *fama* is before it.

*Malus culturâ fit bonus*, an evil Person by due ordering (or governance) is made good. *Bonus* is the Nominative Case after *fit*, as *malus* is before it.

*Cræsus vocatur dives*, *Cræsus* is called rich. *Dives* is the Nominative Case after *vocatur*, as *Cræsus* is before it.

*Horatius salutatur Poeta*, *Horace* is saluted by the name of Poet. *Poeta* is the Nominative Case after *salutatur*, as *Horatius* is before it.



*Malote divitem esse quam haberi*, I had rather thou wert rich indeed than so accounted. *Divitem* is the Accusative Case after *esse*, as *te* is before it.

**Q.** What other Verbs may have after them a Nominative Case of the Noun or Participle, declaring the Manner or Circumstance of the doing or suffering, as they have a Nominative Case of the Doer or Sufferer?

**A.** Verbs that betoken bodily moving, going, resting or doing, which be properly called Verbs of gesture; as *Eo* I go, *incedo* I go, *curro* I run, *sedeo* I sit, *bibo* I drink, *cubo* I lie down, *studeo* I study, *dormio* I sleep, *somnio* I dream.

**Q.** Give some Examples.

**A.** *Incedo claudus*, I go lame. *Claudus* is the Noun declaring the manner how I go. *Petrus dormit securus*, Peter sleepeth void of Care. *Securus* is a Noun declaring how Peter sleepeth. *Tu cubas supinus*, thou liest with thy Face upwards. *Supinus* is the Noun declaring the manner how thou liest. *Somnias vigilans*, thou dreamest waking. *Vigilans* is a Participle declaring the manner how thou dreamest. *Studeo stans*, study thou standing. *Stans* is the Participle declaring in what Posture thou must study.

**Q.** May not these Verbs have before them and after them an Accusative Case?

**A.** Yes sometimes; as *Non decet quenquam mere currentem aut mandentem*, it doth not become a man to piss running or eating. *Currentem* is a Participle declaring the circumstance or manner of doing, and agrees with *quenquam*, which signifieth the Doer; and therefore is put in the same Case with it.

**Q.** When shall the word that goeth before the Verb, and the word that cometh after it be put both in one Case, whether the Verb be transitive or intransitive, of what Kind soever the Verb be?

**A.** Ge.

*A.* Generally when the word that goeth before the Verb, and the word that cometh after the Verb belong both to one thing: that is to say, have respect either to other, or depend either on other.

*Q.* Give some Examples.

*A.* *Loquor frequens*, I speak often. *Ego* and *frequens* belong both to one thing. *Taceo multus* I hold my peace much. *Ego* and *multus* belong both to one thing. *Scribo epistolas rarissimus*, I write Letters very seldom. *Ego* and *rarissimus* belong both to one thing. *Nec assuescas bibere vinum jejunus*, accustom not thy self to drink Wine next thy heart, or not having eaten somewhat before. *Tu* and *jejunus* belong both to one thing, and therefore they are put both in one Case, as the other also beforementioned.

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### The Ablative Case.

*Q.* **W**hen doth this Verb *Sum* I am, cause the Noun, Pronoun and Participle following, to be put in the Genitive Case?

*A.* When it betokeneth or importeth Possession, owing, or otherwise pertaining to a thing; as a Token, Property, Duty or Guise.

*Q.* Give some Examples.

*A.* *Hac vestis est patris*, this Garment is my Father's. *Patris* is the Genitive Case governed of *est*, because it signifieth owning.

*Inspientis est dicere non putaram*, it is the property of a Fool to say, I had not thought. *Inspientis* is the Genitive Case governed of *est*, because it signifies a Property.

*Extrema*

*Extrema est demencia discere didiscenda?* it is a point of the greatest folly in the World to learn things that afterwards be unlearned. *Extrema demencia* is the Genitive Case governed of *est*, because it signifieth a Property.

*Orantis est nihil nisi caelestia cogitare*, it is the duty of a Man that is saying his Prayers, to have his Mind on nothing but heavenly Things. *Orantis* is the Genitive Case governed of *est*, because it signifieth a Duty.

Q. But what Pronouns shall in such manner of speaking be used in the Nominative Case?

A. *Meus* mine, *tuus* thine, *suus* his, *noſter* ours, and *veſter* yours.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Hic codex est meus*, this Book is mine. *Meus* is the Nominative Case, and agreeth with *codex*. *Hae domus est veſtra*, this House is yours. *Veſtra* agreeth with *Domus*. *Non est mentiri meum*, it is not my guise (or property) to lie. *Meum* agreeth with *officium* understood. *Noſtrum est injuriam non inferre*, it is our part to do no wrong. *Noſtrum* agreeth with *officium* understood. *Tuum est omnia juxta pati*, it is thy part (or duty) to suffer all things alike. *Tuum* agreeth with *officium* understood.

Q. What Case do Verbs govern that betoken to esteem or regard?

A. Verbs that betoken to esteem or regard, require a Genitive Case betokening Value.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Parvi dicitur Probitas*, Honesty is reckoned little worth. *Parvi* is the Genitive Case of the value, governed of *ducitur*, which signifies to esteem. *Maximi penditur nobilitas*, nobleness of Birth is very much regarded. *Maximi* is the Genitive Case of the value, governed of *penditur*, which signifieth to regard.

Q. What

Q. What Case do Verbs of accusing, condemning, warning, acquitting, or assailing govern?

A. They will have a Genitive Case of the Crime, or of the Cause, or of the Thing that one is accused, condemned, or warned of; or else an Ablative most commonly without a Preposition.

Q. Give an Example.

A. *Hic furti se alligat vel furto*, this Fellow chargeth himself with Theft. *Furti* is the Genitive Case of the Crime that one is accused of, governed of *alligat* which is a Verb of accusing, and may be made by the Ablative Case *Furto*.

*Admonuit me errati vel errato*, he advised me of a Mistake. *Errati* is the Genitive Case of the thing that one is advised of, governed of *admonuit*, which is a Verb of Warning, and may be made also by the Ablative Case *errato*.

*De pecuniis repetundis damnatus est*, he was condemned of Money unlawfully taken. *Pecuniis repetundis* is the Ablative Case of the Crime that one is condemned of, and is governed of the Verb *damnatus est*, with the Preposition *de* before it.

Q. What Case do *satago* to have enough to do, *miserere* to be merciful, and *miserescere* to take pity, require?

A. *Satago*, *miserere* and *miserescere* require a Genitive Case.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Rerum suarum satagit*, he hath enough to do of his own Matters. *Rerum* is the Genitive Case governed of *satagit*. *Miserere mei Deus*, God be merciful unto me. *Mei* is the Genitive Case governed of *miserere*.

Q. What Case will *Reminiscor* to remember, *obliviscor* to forget, *recordor* to call to mind, and *memini* to remember, have?

A. *Remi-*



*A. Reminiscor, obliviscor, recordor and memini,* will have a Genitive or an Accusative Case.

*Q. Give some Examples.*

*A. Reminiscor historiae,* I remember the History. *Historiae* is the Genitive Case governed of *reminiscor*. *Obliviscor carminis,* I forget the Song. *Carminis* is the Genitive Case governed of *obliviscor*. *Recordor pueritiam,* I call to mind my Childhood. *Pueritiam* is the Accusative Case governed of *Recordor*. *Obliviscor lectionem,* I forget my Lesson. *Lectionem* is the Accusative Case governed of *Obliviscor*. *Memini tui, vel te,* I remember thee. *Tui* is the Genitive Case governed of *memini*, and it may be made by the Accusative Case *te*.

*Memini de te,* I make mention of thee. *Memini* governs an Ablative Case with a Preposition, but in another sense.

*Egeo, or indigeo tui vel te,* I have need of thee. *Tui* is the Genitive Case governed of *egeo* or *indigeo*, which may be made by the Ablative Case *te*, (but this Example belongs properly to the Rule of Verbs of Plenty and Scarceness, which followeth.)

*Potior urbis,* I conquer the City. *Potior voto,* I obtain my desire. *Potior* governs a Genitive and an Ablative Case, but in different significations.

## The Dative Case.

*Q. W* *Has Verbs will have a Dative Case?*

*A.* All manner of Verbs put acquisitively.

*Q. When are Verbs put acquisitively?*

*A.* When they have these tokens *to* or *for* after them.

*Q. Give an Example or two.*

*A. Nos*

*A. Non omnibus dormio*, I sleep not to all Men. *Omnibus* is the Dative Case governed of *dormio* being put acquisitively.

*Huic habeo, non tibi*. I have it for this Man, and not for thee. *Huic* and *tibi* are Dative Cases governed of *habeo* being put acquisitively.

*Q. What Verbs do belong to this Rule?*

*A.* Those that betoken Profit or Disprofit; as, *Commodo* to do a pleasure, *incommodo* to do a displeasure, *noceo* to hurt. To compare; as, *Comparo*, to compare, *compono* to compare, *confero* to compare. To give or restore; as, *dono* to bestow, *reddo* to restore, *refero* to restore. To promise or pay; as, *promitto* to promise, *polliceor* to assure, *solvo* to pay. To command or shew; as, *Impero* to command, *indico* to declare, *monstro* to shew. To trust; as, *fido* to trust, *confido* to put trust in, *fidem habeo* to be sure. To obey, or to be against; as, *Obedio* to obey, *adulor* to flatter, *repugno* to resist. To threaten or to be angry with; as, *Minor* to threaten, *indignor* to chafe, *irascor* to be angry.

*Q. What other Verbs will have a Dative Case?*

*A.* *Sum* with its Compounds, except *possum*. Also Verbs compounded with *satis*, *benè* and *malè*; as, *satisfacio* to satisfy, *benefacio* to do well, *malefacio* to do ill. And finally, certain Verbs compounded with these Prepositions, *Præ* before, *ad* to, *con* together, *sub* under, *ante* before, *post* after, *ob* for, *in* in, and *inter* between, as *præluceo* to shine before, *adjicio* to add to, *condono* to pardon, *suboleo* to savour a little, *anestio* to stand before, *posthabeo* to put back, *objicio* to object, *insulio* to insult, and *intersero* to put between.

*Q. What if this Verb Sum, es, fui, be set for habeo I have?*

*A.* Then the word that seemeth in the English to be

the Nominative Case, shall be put in the Dative; and the word that seemeth to be the Accusative Case shall be the Nominative.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Est mihi mater*, I have a Mother. *Est* there put for *habeo* I have, *mibi* to me, for *Ego* I, and *maier* a mother, for *matrem*, and so we say, *est mihi mater*, for *ego habeo matrem*.

*Non est mihi argentum*, I have no money. *Est* there put for *habeo*, *mibi* to me, for *ego* I, and *argentum* money, in the Nominative, for *argentum* in the Accusative Case, and then we say, *non est mihi argentum*, or *ego non habeo argentum*, I have no Money.

Q. But what if *Sum* be the Infinitive Mood?

A. Then the Nominative Case shall be turned into the Accusative; as, *Scio tibi non esse argentum*, I know thou hast no money. Where *argentum* is the Accusative Case coming before the Infinitive mood *esse*, which should have followed the Verb *habere*, had it been made thus in Latin: *Scio te non habere argentum*, I know that thou hast no money; or, I know thee not to have money.

Q. What if *Sum* have after it a Nominative and Dative Case?

A. Then the word that is in the Nominative Case, may be also the Dative; so that *Sum* may, in such manner of speaking, be construed with a double Dative Case.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Sum tibi præsidio*, I am to thee a Safe-guard. *præsidio*, which might have been the Nominative Case is turned into the Dative, because *tibi* is the Dative, so that *Sum* hath two Dative Cases *tibi* and *præsidio*.

*Hæc res est mihi voluptati*, this thing is to me a pleasure: *voluptati* is the Dative Case (which might

might have been the Nominative) because *mibi* is the Dative Case after *est*.

*Q. Hath only Sum a double Dative Case in such manner of speaking?*

*A. No, for many other Verbs may in such manner of speaking have a double Dative Case; one of the person and another of the thing.*

*Q. Give some Examples.*

*A. Do tibi vestem pignori, I give thee my garment for a pawn. Tibi is the Dative Case of the person, and pignori of the thing, both governed of do.*

*Verto hoc tibi vitio, I impute this for a fault to thee. Verto governs the Dative Case tibi, which is of the Person, and vitio which is of the thing.*

*Hoc tu tibi laudi ducis, thou accountest this a commendation for thee. Tibi is the Dative Case of the person, and laudi of the thing, both governed of ducis.*

### The Accusative Case.

*Q. What Verbs are Transitives?*

*A. All such as have after them an Accusative Case of the doer or sufferer, whether they be active, commune or deponent.*

*Q. Give some Examples.*

*A. Usus promptos facit, use makes men ready. Promptos is the Accusative Case after the Verb Active facit.*

*Feminae ludificantur viros, Women bes fool men. Viros is the Accusative Case after the Verb deponent ludificantur.*

*Largitur pecuniam, he bestoweth money. Pecuniam is the Accusative Case following the Verb Commune Largitur.*

*Q. May*



Lib. II. of the Accidence.

113

Q. May Verbs Neuters also have an Accusative Case?

A. Yes, Verbs Neuters may have an Accusative Case of their own Signification.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Endymionis somnum Dormis*, thou sleepest *Endymion's* sleep. *Dormis* will have the Accusative Case *somnum* after it.

*Gaudeo Gaudium*, I joy a joy. *Gaudium* followeth *gudeo*. *Vivo vitam*, I live a life. *Vitam* followeth *vivo*, because it is of its own signification.

Q. What Verbs will have two Accusative Cases after them, one of the sufferer, and another of the thing?

A. Verbs of asking, teaching and arraying.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Rogo te pecuniam*, I ask thee money. *Te* the Accusative Case of the sufferer, and *pecuniam* of the thing, follow *Rogo* a Verb of asking.

*Doceo te literas*, I teach thee Letters. *Te* the Accusative Case of the sufferer, and *literas* of the thing, follow *Doceo* a Verb of teaching.

*Quod, te jamdudum hortor*, which I have exhorted thee to a good while. *Te* is the Accusative Case of the sufferer, and *quod* of the thing, both which follow *hortor* a Verb of teaching.

*Exuo me gladium*, I put my Sword off me. *Me* the Accusative Case of the sufferer, and *gladium* of the thing, do both follow *exuo* a Verb of arraying.

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The Ablative Case.

Q. **W**Hat Ablative Case do all Verbs require?

A. All Verbs require an Ablative Case of the Instrument (put with this sign *with* before it) or of the cause, or of the manner of doing.

H 2

Q. Give

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Ferit eum gladio*, he striketh him with a Sword. *Gladio* is the Ablative Case of the Instrument and governed of *ferit*.

*Taceo metu*, I hold my tongue for fear. *Metu* is the Ablative Case of the cause governed of *taceo*.

*Summa Eloquentia causam egit*, he pleaded with singular Eloquence. *Summa eloquentia* is the Ablative Case of the manner of doing, governed of *egit*.

Q. In what Case is the word of Price put after Verbs?

A. The word of Price is put after Verbs in the Ablative Case.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Vendidi auro*, I sold it for Gold. *Auro* is the word of Price put after *vendidi* in the Ablative Case.

*Emptus sum argento*, I am bought for Silver. *Argento* is the word of Price, put after *emptus sum*, in the Ablative Case.

Q. What Genitive Cases are excepted, when they be put alone without Substantives?

A. *Tanti* for so much, *quanti* for how much, *pluris* for more, *minoris* for less, *tantivis* for so much if you will, *tantidem* for just so much, *quantilibet* for as much as you please, *quantumvis* for how much soever.

Q. Give an Example.

A. *Quanti mercatus es hunc equum*, for how much bought you this Horse? *Certe pluris quam vellem*, truly for more than I would. *Quanti* is the Genitive Case governed of *mercatus es*, and *pluris* is the Genitive Case governed of *mercatus sum* understood, because they are put without Substantives.

Q. What Adverbs may we always used after Verbs of Price, instead of their Casuals?

A. *Carius*

*A. Carius* dearer, *vilius* cheaper, *melius* better, and *pejus* worse.

*Q. What Case will Verbs of plenty and scarceness, filling, emptying, loading, and unloading, have?*

*A. An Ablative Case.*

*Q. Give some Examples.*

*A. Affluis opibus*, thou aboundest in Wealth. *Opibus* is the Ablative Case governed of *affluis*, which signifieth Plenty.

*Expleo te fabulis*, I fill thee with Tales. *Fabulis* is the Ablative Case governed of *expleo*, which signifieth filling.

*Spoliavi me bonis omnibus*, he plundered me of all my Goods. *Bonis* is the Ablative Case governed of *spoliavi*, which signifieth emptying.

*Oneras stomachum cibo*, thou overchargest thy Stomach with Meat. *Cibo* is the Ablative Case governed of *oneras*, which signifieth loading.

*Levabo te hoc onere*, I will ease thee of this Burden. *Onere* is the Ablative Case governed of *levabo*, which signifieth unloading.

*Q. What other Verbs will have an Ablative Case?*

*A. Utor* to use, *fungor* to exercise a duty, *fruor* to enjoy, *potior* to obtain, *lætor* to be glad, *gaudeo* to rejoice, *dignor* to vouchsafe, *mutuo* to change, *munero* to reward, *communico* to communicate, *afficio* to affect, *prosequor* to pursue, *impertio* to make partaker, *impertior* to be made partaker.

*Q. What Verbs will have an Ablative Case with à, ab, e, ex, or de?*

*A. Verbs that betoken receiving, distance, or taking away.*

*Q. Give some Examples.*

*A. Accipit literas à Petro*, he received a Letter from Peter. *Petro* is the Ablative Case with the Preposition *à*, governed of *accipit*, a Verb of receiving,

*Audivi ex nuntio*, I heard by the Messenger. *Nuntio* is the Ablative Case with the Preposition *ex*, governed of *audivi*, a Verb of receiving.

*Longè distat à nobis*, he is far distant from us. *Nobis* is the Ablative Case with the Preposition *à* governed of *distat*.

*Eripui te è malis*, I delivered thee from Evils. *Malis* is the Ablative Case with the Preposition *è*, governed of *eripui* a Verb of taking away.

Q. When may this Ablative Case be turned into a Dative?

A. After Verbs of taking away: As, *Subtraxit mihi cingulum*, he snatch'd my Girdle from me. *Mihi* is the dative Case governed of *subtraxit* a Verb of taking away.

*Eripuit illi vitam*, he took his Life violently from him. *Illi* is the dative Case governed of *eripuit*, a Verb of taking away.

Q. What Ablative Case may Verbs of comparing or exceeding have?

A. An Ablative Case of the word that signifieth the measure of exceeding.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Præfero hunc multis gradibus*, I prefer this Man by many degrees. *Gradibus* is the word that signifieth the measure of exceeding, and is governed of *præfero*, a Verb of comparing.

*Paulo intervallo illum superat*, he is beyond the other but a little space. *Intervallo* the word signifying the measure of exceeding, is the Ablative Case governed of *superat*, a Verb of comparing.

Q. What is the Rule of the Ablative Case absolute?

A. A Noun, or Pronoun Substantive, joined with a Participle, expressed or understood, and having none other word whereof it may be governed, shall be put in the Ablative Case absolute.

Q. Give



Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Rege veniente hostes fugerunt*, the King coming the Enemies fled. The Noun Substantive *Rege* joined with the Participle *veniente* having no word whereof it could be governed, is put in the Ablative Case absolute.

*Me duce vinces*, I being Captain thou shalt overcome. *Me* a Pronoun Substantive joined with the Participle *existente* understood, and having no other word whereof it may be governed, is put in the Ablative Case absolute.

Q. How may the Ablative Case absolute be solv'd?

A. By any of these words, *dum* whilst, *cum* when, *quando* when, *si* if, *quanquam* although, *postquam* after that.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Rege veniente*, the King coming, *id est*, that *dum veniret Rex*, whilst the King came. *Me duce*, I being Captain, *id est*, that is, *Si ego dux ero*, if I shall be Captain.

### Conjunction of Pronouns.

Q. What Case will a Verb Passive have after him?

A. A Verb Passive will have after him an Ablative Case with a Preposition, and sometimes a Dative.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Virgilius legitur à me*, Virgil is read of me. *à* is the Ablative Case with the Preposition *à*, which is governed of *legitur* a Verb Passive.

*Tibi fama petatur*, let fame be sought for by thee. *tibi* is the Dative Case governed of *petatur* a Verb Passive,

Q. When shall the same Ablative or Dative Case be the Nominative Case to the Verb?

A. When the English is made into Latin by the Verb Active.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Ego lego Virgilium*, I read Virgil. A me of me is turned into *Ego*. *Petas tu famam*, thou mayst seek for Fame. *Tibi* the Dative Case is here turned into the Nominative *tu*.

### Gerunds.

Q. What Case will Gerunds and Supines have? A. Gerunds and Supines will have such Case as the Verbs that they come of.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Orium scribendi literas*, leisure of writing Letters. *Literas* is the Accusative Case governed of the Gerund in *di*, *scribendi*, because the Verb *Scribo*, that it comes of, will have an Accusative Case.

*Ad consulendum tibi*, to provide for thee. *Tibi* is the Dative Case governed of the Gerund *consulendum*, because the Verb *Consulo* will have a Dative Case.

*Auditum Poetas*, to hear Poets. *Poetas* is the Accusative Case governed of the Supine *auditum*, because the Verb *audio* governs an Accusative Case.

Q. When shall the English of the Infinitive Mood be made by the Gerund in *di*?

A. After any of these Nouns Substantives, *Studium* a desire, *causa* a reason, *tempus* time, *gratia* the cause, *otium* leisure, *ocasio* an occasion, *libido* desire, *spes* hope, *opportunitas* opportunity, *voluntas* will, *modus* manner, *ratio* a reason, *gestus* a gesture, *sauetas* fulness, *potestas* power, *licentia* licence, *consuetudo* custom, *consilium* purpose, *vis* power,

power, *norma* a rule, *amor* the love, *cupido* desire, *locus* opportunity, and other like, if the Verb should be of the Active Voice.

Q. After what else is the Gerund in *di* used?

A. After certain Adjectives; as *Cupidus visendi* desirous of seeing. *Certus eundi*, resolved to go, *Peritus jaculandi*, skilful in darting. *Gnarus bel-landi*, expert in teats of Arms.

Q. When one hath the English of the Participle of the Present tense with this sign of or with coming after a Noun Adjective, how shall it be put in the making Latin?

A. In the Gerund in *do*; as *Defessus sum ambulando*, I am weary with walking, [with walking] is made in Latin by the Gerund in *do*, *ambulando*.

Q. When else shall the Participle of the Present tense, in Latin making, be put in the Gerund in *do*?

A. When it cometh without a Substantive with this sign *in* or *by* before it.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Cæsar dando, sublevando, ignoscendo, gloriam adeptus est*, Cæsar got glory by giving, by succouring, and by pardoning. The Participles [giving, succouring, and pardoning] having *by* before them, are made in the Gerund in *do*.

*In apparando totum hunc consumunt diem*, they spend this whole day in getting ready. The Participle [getting ready] having *in* before it, is made in Latin by the Gerund in *do*.

Q. How may the same Gerund in *do* be used?

A. Either without a Preposition, or with one of these Prepositions, *à*, *ab*, *abs*, *de*, *è*, *ex*, *cum*, *in*, *pro*.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Deterrent à bibendo*, they deter or affright them from drinking. *Bibendo* is used with a Preposition *à*.

*Ab amando*, from loving: *amando* is used with the Preposition *ab*.

*Cogitat de edendo*, he thinketh of eating. *Edendo* is used with *de*.

*Ratio bene scribendi cum loquendo conjuncta est*, the manner of writing is joined with speaking. *Loquendo* is used with *cum*.

Q. When may the English of the Infinitive Mood be put in the Gerund in *dum*?

A. When it cometh after a reason, and sheweth the cause of a reason.

Q. Give an Example.

A. *Dies mihi us satis sit ad agendum vereor*, I fear that a whole day will not be enough for me to do my business. [To do my business] coming after the reason or (cause) [I fear that a whole day will not be enough for me] and shewing the cause why I fear, is put in the Gerund in *dum*.

Q. How else is the Gerund in *dum* used?

A. After one of these Prepositions, *ad* to, *ob* for, *propter* because of, *inter* between, *ante* before.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Ad capiendum hostes*, to take the enemies. *Ob* (vel *propter*) *redimendum captivos*, for to redeem Prisoners. *Inter cœnandum* at supper-while. *Ante damnandum*, before they be condemned.

Q. When one hath this English must or ought in a reason, where it seemeth to be made by this Verb *oportet*, how may it be put in Latin?

A. In the Gerund in *dum*, with the Verb *est* set impersonally: and then the word that seemeth in the English to be the Nominative Case, shall be the Dative.

Q. Give an Example.

A. *Abeundum est mihi*, I must go hence. The English *must*, that (if it had been made by *oportet*) should



ould have been *oportet me*, I must, is made by the  
*erund* and the Verb *est*. *Abeundum est* I must go;  
and the word *I*, that seems in English to be the No-  
native Case, is made in Latin by the dative Case  
*mihi*.

### Supines.

**W**hat is the first Supine that hath the Active  
signification put after it?

A. After Verbs and Participles that betoken  
moving to a place.

Q. Give an Example.

A. *Eo cubitum*, I go to lie down. *Cubitum* is the  
first Supine after the Verb *eo*.

*Spectatum admissi risum teneatis amici?* being suf-  
fered to see, Friends, can you forbear laughing?  
*Spectatum* is the first Supine governed of the Parti-  
ciple *admissi*.

Q. What is the latter Supine which hath the Passive  
signification after it?

A. After these Nouns Adjectives, *dignus* worthy,  
*indignus* unworthy, *turpis* filthy, *foedus* ugly, *procli-*  
*vis* prone, *facilis* easy, *odiosus* hateful, *mirabilis*  
wonderful, *optimus* the best, and such like.

Q. How may this Supine also be turned?

A. Into the Infinitive Mood Passive, as it may in-  
differently be said in Latin, *facile factu* or *facile fieri*,  
easy to be done, *factu* being the latter Supine, and  
*fieri* the Infinitive Mood, either of which may be  
put after the Adjective *facile*.

*Turpe dictu* or *turpe dici*, unhoneft to be spoken.  
*dictu* is the latter Supine, *dici* is the Infinitive Pas-  
sive, put after *turpe*.

Time.

## Time.

Q. **I**N what Case be Nouns put that betoken Time?  
 A. Nouns that betoken part of Time, be commonly put in the Ablative Case: as, *Nocte vigilas*, thou watchest in the Night. *Nocte* is put in the Ablative Case, because it signifieth [in the Night] which is part of Time.

*Luce dormis*, thou sleepest in the Day. *Luce* is put in the Ablative Case, because it signifieth part of Time [in the day.]

Q. But how are Nouns used that betoken continual term of Time without ceasing or intermission?

A. In the Accusative Case: as, *Sexaginta annos natus*, threescore years old. *Sexaginta annos* is the Accusative Case, because it signifieth a continuance of Time [threescore years old.]

*Hyemem totam sternis*, thou snordest all Winter. *Hyemem totam* is the Accusative Case, because it signifieth a continual term of Time [all Winter.]

## Space of Place.

Q. **I**N what Case be Nouns put that betoken space between place and place?

A. Commonly in the Accusative Case: as, *Pedom hinc ne discefferis*, go not thou a foot from this place. *Pedom* is the Noun put in the Accusative Case, because it signifieth the space of a foot.

Place.

## Place.

**H**ow are Nouns Appellatives (i. e. common Names) or Names of great places put?

*A.* Nouns Appellatives or Names of great Places are put with a Preposition, if they follow a Verb that signifieth in a place, to a place, from a place, or by a place.

*Q.* Give some Examples.

*A.* *Vivo in Anglia*, I live in *England*. *Anglia* is the proper Name of a great Place or Country, with the Preposition *in* put after *vivo*, the Verb that signifieth in a Place.

*Veni per Galliam in Italiam*, I came by *France* to *Italy*. *Galliam* is the proper Name of a great Place, with the Preposition *per* put after the Verb *veni*, which signifieth by a Place; and *Italiam* is the proper Name of a great Place, with the Preposition *in*, which is put after *veni*, signifying to a Place.

*Proficiscor ex urbe*. I go a Journey out of the City. *Urbe* is a Noun Appellative put with the Preposition *ex*, after the Verb *proficiscor*, which signifieth from a Place.

*Q.* How shall a Noun signifying in a place, or at a place, be put, if the place be a proper Name of the first or second Declension, and singular Number?

*A.* It shall be put in the Genitive Case: as, *Vixit Londini*, he lived at *London*. *Londini* is a Noun proper, signifying at a place, of the second Declension and singular Number, and therefore it is put in the Genitive Case.

*Studuit Oxonia*, he studied at *Oxford*. *Oxonia* is a Noun proper of the first Declension, and singular Number,

number, signifying at a place, and is therefore put in the Genitive Case.

Q. What Nouns Appellatives (or Common) are thus used in the Genitive Case?

A. These Nouns, *bumi* on the ground, *domi* at home, *militia* in warfare, *belli* in war.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Procumbit bumi bos*, the Ox lyeth on the ground. *Humi* is of the second Declension and singular number, and put in the Genitive Case, as if it were a proper Name.

*Militia enutritus est*, he was brought up in warfare. *Militia* is the first Declension and Singular Number, and put in the Genitive Case like a proper Name.

*Domi bellicque otiosi vivitis*, ye live idle at home and in War. *Domi* and *belli* are both of the second Declension and Singular Number, and are put in the Genitive Case, as if they were proper Names.

Q. But what if the proper name of the place be of the third Declension, or of the plural Number?

A. Then shall it be put in the Dative or in the Ablative Case.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Militavit Caribagini* or *Caribagine*, he was a Soldier at Carthage. *Caribagini* is of the third Declension and Singular Number, and is therefore put in the Dative Case, and may also be put in the Ablative *Caribagine*.

*Athenis natus est*, he was born at Athens. *Athenis* is of the first Declension, and of the Plural Number, and is therefore put in the Dative or Ablative Case.

Q. What common name of a place may be likewise used in the Dative or Ablative Case?

A. *Rus*



*A. Rus* the Country; as, *Ruri* or *rure educatus est*, he was brought up in the Country.

*Q. How shall the proper name of a place be put, if it signifie to a place?*

*A.* It shall be put in the Accusative Case without a Preposition: As, *Eo Romam*, I go to Rome. *Romam* signifieth to a place, and is therefore put without a Preposition in the Accusative Case.

*Q. What common names of places may be likewise used in the Accusative Case?*

*Domus* and *Rus*: As, *Confero me Domum*, I be- take my self home. *Recipio me rus*, I go back again into the Country.

*Q. How shall the proper name of a place be put, if it signifie from or by a place?*

*A.* It shall be put in the Ablative Case without a Preposition: As, *Discessit Londino*, he went from London. *Perfectus est Londino* (or *per Londinum*) *Cantabrigiam*, he went by London to Cambridge.

*Q. What common names be likewise put in the Ablative Case without a Preposition?*

*A. Domus* and *Rus*: As, *abiiit domo*, he went from home. *Rure reversus est*, he is returned out of the Country.

### Impersonals.

*Q. HOW may one know a Verb Impersonal?*

*A.* A Verb Impersonal hath no Nominative Case before it, and this word *it* or *there* is commonly its sign.

*Q. Give an Example or two.*

*A. Decet* it becometh, *oportet aliquem esse*, there must be somebody.

*Q. But*

Q. But what if the Verb Impersonal have neither of these words before it?

A. Then the word that seemeth to be the Nominative Case, shall be such as the Verb Impersonal will have it.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Me oportet*, I must. *Me* that seemeth as if it should be the Nominative *ego*, is the Accusative Case, because the Verb *oportet* will have such a Case after it.

*Tibi licet*, thou mayst. *Tibi*, which seemeth as if it should be the Nominative Case is made by the Dative Case, because the Verb Impersonal *licet* will have a Dative Case.

Q. What Impersonals require a Dative Case?

A. *Interest* it concerneth, *refert* it mattereth, and *est* for *interest* it concerneth, require a Genitive Case of all casual words, except *mea*, *tua*, *sua*, *nostra*, *vestra*, and *cujus*, the Ablative Cases of Pronouns Possessives.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Interest omnium rectè agere*, it concerns all men to do rightly. *Omnium* is the Genitive Case governed of *interest*.

*Tua refert teipsum nosse*, it concerns thee to know thy self. *Tua* is the Ablative Case of the Pronoun Possessive *meus*, put after *refert*.

Q. What Impersonals require a Dative Case?

A. *Libet* it liketh, *licet* it is lawful, *patet* it is manifest, *liquet* it is clear, *constat* it is manifest, *placet* it pleaseeth, *expedit* it is expedient, *prodest* it profiteth, *sufficit* it sufficeth, *vacat* it is at leisure; *accidit* it befalleth, *convenit* it is convenient, *conringit* it happeneth, and other like.

Q. What Impersonals will have an Accusative Case only?

A. *Delectat* it delighteth, *deceat* it becometh, *juvat* it helpeth, *oportet* it behoveth.

Q. What

**Q.** What Impersonals will have also a Genitive case besides the Accusative?

**A.** *Pœnitēt* it repenteth, *tædet* it irketh, *pudet* it shameth, *miseret* it pitieth, *miserescit* it beginneth to pity: as, *Nostri nosmet pœnitēt*, it repenteth us of our selves.

*Nostri* is the Genitive case Plural, and *nosmet* the Accusative case after *pœnitēt*. *Me civitatis tædet*, it irketh me of the City. *Civitatis* is the Gen. and *me* is the Acc. case after *tædet*. *Pudet me negligentia*, I am ashamed of my negligence. *Me* is the Acc. and *negligentia* the Gen. case after *pudet*. *Miseret me tui*, I pity thee. *Me* is the Acc. and *tui* the Gen. case after *miseret*. *Me illorum miserescit*, I begin to pity them. *Me* is the Acc. and *illorum* the Gen. after *miserescit*.

**Q.** What cases do Verbs Impersonals of the Passive Voice, being formed of Neuters govern?

**A.** They govern such cases as the Verbs Neuters which they come of.

**Q.** Give an Example or two.

**A.** *Percatur sumptui*, let cost be spared.

*Sumptui* is the Dative case govern'd of the Verb Impersonal *percatur*, because we say *parcamus pecunia*, let us spare cost, making the Verb Neuter *parcamus* to govern the Dative Case *pecunia*.

**Q.** What will a Verb Impersonal of the Passive Voice have?

**A.** Like case as other Verbs Passives have: as, *Benefit multis à Principe*, it is done well to many by the Prince.

The Impersonal Passive *Benefit* hath an Ablative with a Preposition after him, because personal Passives have so.

**Q.** But is the Ablative case with a Preposition always expressed after Impersonal Passives?

**A.** No

A. No, many times the Case is not expressed, but understood: as, *maxima vi cercatur*, it is fought with very great force (subaudi understood) *ab illis* of them.

Q. When a deed is signified to be done of many, the Verb being a Verb Neuter, how may we change it?

A. We may well change the Verb Neuter into the Impersonal in *tur*: as, *In ignem posita effletur*; she is put into the fire, it is wept, (of them) or they weep.

The Verb *flent* being a Neuter is changed into the Impersonal *fletur*; because the deed is signified to be done of many.

### A Participle.

Q. What Case do Participles govern?

A. Participles govern such Cases as the Verbs they come of.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Fruiturus amicis*, like to enjoy his Friends. *Fruiturus* governs the Ablative Case *amicis*, because the Verb *fruor*, that it comes of, will have an Ablative case. *Consulens tibi*, consulting for thee. *Tibi* is the Dative case governed of the Participle *Consulens*, because the Verb *Consulo* will have a Dative case. *Diligendus ab omnibus*, to be beloved of all men. *Omnibus* is the Ablative case with a Preposition after *diligendus*, because the Verb Passive *diligor* that it cometh of, will have an Ablative case with a Preposition.

Q. How many ways may Participles be changed into Nouns?

A. Four manner of ways.

Q. Which is the first?

A. When



A. When the voice of a Participle is construed with another case than the Verb which it cometh of.

Q. Give an Example.

A. *Appetens Vini*, greedy of Wine.

The word *appetens* governs a Genitive case, whereas the Verb *appeto* governs an Accusative, and therefore the Participle is turned into a Noun.

Q. Which is the second?

A. When it is compounded of a Preposition which the Verb that it cometh of cannot be compounded withal.

Q. Give an Example.

A. *Indoctus* untaught.

*Indoctus* is compounded with the Preposition *in*, which the Verb *doceo* is never compounded withal, and therefore it is a Noun not a Participle. *Innocens* innocent. *Innocens* is also compounded with the Preposition *in*, which the Verb *doceo* is not compounded withal.

Q. Which is the third?

A. When it formeth all the degrees of Comparison.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Amans* loving, *amantior* more loving, *amantissimus* very loving; *doctus* learned, *doctior* more learned, *doctissimus* most learned.

Q. Which is the fourth?

A. When it hath no respect, nor expressed difference of time.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Homo laudatus* a Man laudable *Puer amandus*, i. e. *amari dignus* a Child worthy to be loved.

Q. How are all these properly called?

A. Nouns Participles.

Q. What Cases do Participles govern when they are changed into Nouns?

A. A Genitive case, as *Fugitans litium* avoiding of suits. *Indoctus pilæ*, unskilful at Ball. *Cupientissimus tui*, very desirous of thee. *Lactis abundans*, abounding in milk.

Q. What signification have these participial Voices, *perosus*, *exosus*, and *pertæsus*, when they govern an Accusative case?

A. Always the Active: as, *Exosus servitium* hating Cruelty. *Vitam pertæsus*, weary of life.

## The Adverb.

Q. What Adverbs require an Ablative case?

A. Adverbs of quantity, time and place.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Multum lucri* much gain.

*Multum* is an Adverb of quantity, which governs the Genitive case *lucri*. *Tunc temporis*, at that time. *Tunc* is an Adv. of time, and governs the Genitive case *temporis*. *Ubique gentium* in every Country. *Gentium* is the Genitive case plural governed of *Ubique*; every where, which is an Adverb of place.

Q. What Adverbs will have a Dative case?

A. Certain that come of Nouns which have a Dative Case.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Venit obviam illi*, he came to meet him.

*Illi* is the Dat. case govern'd of *obviam*, because *obvius* the Noun Adjective will have a Dative case.

*Canit similiter huic*, he sings like this man.

*Huic* is the Dative case govern'd of the Adverb *similiter*, because the Adjective *similis* of which it comes will have a Dative.

Q. What Dative cases are used Adverbially?

A. Tem

## Lib II.

## of the Accidence.

131

*A. Tempori* in time, *luci* by day, *vesperi* in the evening: as *Tempori surgendum*, we must rise in due time. *Vesperi cubandum*, we must go to bed in the evening. *Luci laborandum*, we must labour by day.

*Q. What Adverbs will have an Accusative Case?*

*A. Certain Adverbs which come of Prepositions which have an Accusative case.*

*Q. Give an Example or two.*

*A. Propius urbem*, nearer the City.

*Propius* will have an Accusative case, because *prope* the Preposition hath such a case.

*Proxime castra*, next to the Tents.

*Castra* is the Accusative case governed of *proxime*, because *prope* the Preposition that it comes of, will have an Accusative case.

*Q. When are Prepositions changed into Adverbs?*

*A. When they be set without a case or else to form the degrees of Comparison.*

## The Conjunction.

*Q. What Conjunctions couple like cases?*

*A. Conjunctions Copulative and Disjunctives, and these four, quam, præterquam, et, aut; ac, Xenophon & Plato fuere æquales, Xenophon and Plato were equals.*

The Conjunction Copulative [*&*] couples the two Nominative cases called *Xenophon* and *Plato*.

*Q. But are they never put between divers cases?*

*A. Yes sometimes; Studui Romæ & Athenis, studied at Rome and at Athens.*

*Et* couples between *Romæ* of the Genitive, and

I 3

Athenis

*Athenis* of the Ablative case. *Est liber meus & fratris*, it is mine and my Brother's Book. *Est* couples between *meus* of the Nominative, and *fratris* of the Genitive case. *Emi fundum centum nummis & pluris*, I bought land for an hundred pound and more. *Et* couples between *nummis* of the Ablative and *pluris* of the Genitive case.

Q. What Conjunctions commonly join like Moods and Tenses together?

A. Copulatives and Disjunctives: as, *Petrus & Johannes precabantur & docebant*, Peter and John did pray and preach.

The Conjunction copulative (&) couples *precabantur* and *docebant* together, which are both of the Indicative Mood and Preterimperfect Tense.

Q. But do they not couple diverse Tenses?

A. Yes sometimes: as *Et habetur & referetur tibi a me gratia*, I do both thank you and will thank you.

*Habetur* the Present tense and *referetur* the Future tense are coupled together by &.

## The Preposition.

Q. What Preposition is sometimes not expressed but understood?

A. This Preposition *in*; nevertheless the casual word is put in the Ablative case: as, *Habeo te loco parentis*, I have thee instead of a Father or Mother, that is, *in loco* instead.

Q. What Case doth a Verb Compound require sometimes?

A. A Verb Compound requireth the case of the Preposition that it is compounded withal.

Q. Give



Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Exeo domo* I go out of the house.

*Domo* is the Ablative case governed of the Preposition *ex*, that *exeo* is compounded withal. *Prætereote insalutatum*, I pass by thee unsaluted. *Te* is the Accusative case governed of the Preposition *præter*, which *prætereote* is compounded withal. *Adeo templum*, I go to Church. *Templum* is the Accusative case governed of the Preposition *ad* wherewith *adeo* is compounded.

## The Interjection.

What Case do Interjections require?

A. Certain Interjections require a Nominative Case; certain a Dative; certain an Accusative, and certain a Vocative.

Q. Give an Example of an Interjection that requires a Nominative Case.

A. *O festus dies hominis*, O the Jovial Day of a Man.

*Dies* is the Nominative case governed of the Interjection *O*

Q. Give an Example of an Interjection that requires a Dative case.

A. *Hei mihi* wo is me.

*Mihi* is the Dative case governed of *hei*.

Q. Give an Example of an Interjection that requires an Accusative case.

A. *Heu stirpem inuisam*, O the hated stock.

*Stirpem* is the Accusative case govern'd of *heu*.

Q. Give an Example of an Interjection governing a Vocative case.

A. *Proh sancte Jupiter*, O holy Jupiter.

*Jupiter* is the Vocative case governed of *proh*.

*Q.* What other Case will *proh* have?

*A.* The same *Proh* will have an Accusative Case : as, *Proh Deum atque hominum fidem*, O the faith of the Gods and of Men.

*Fidem* is the Accusative Case govern'd of *Proh*.

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THE

THE  
EXAMPLES  
OF THE  
English Rules,

Grammatically Construed :

And the first Words, especially of the  
NOUNS and VERBS set down  
in the Margin, referring to the

INDEX,

How to decline them.

Very necessary for all such as would  
thoroughly TEACH or LEARN  
that Second Part of the  
Common Accidence.

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L O N D O N :

Printed in the Year, 1705.

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THE  
EXAMPLES  
OF THE  
English Rules,  
Grammatically Construed.

The first Concord.

**A** *Mas* tu, lovest thou? a *Amo*  
*Rex* doth the King *b venit* come ne or no? b *Venio*  
*a Ama* tu, love thou.  
*Ille* let him *a amato* love. c *Ego*  
*h Est* it is *meus liber* my Book. d *Cupio*  
*b Venit* there came *quidam* one *ad* to c me me. e *Placeo*  
*Si* if *d cupis* thou desirest *e placere* to please ff *Magister*  
*Magistro* the Master, *g uttere* use thou *diligenti* g *Utor*  
*diligence*, *nec* neither *h sis* be thou *tantus cessator* h *Sum*  
so great a sluggard, *ut* as that *i indigeas* thou i *Indigeo*  
mayst need *k calcaribus* spurs. k *Calcar*  
*Præceptor* the Master *l legit* readeth, *vero* but l *Lego*  
*m vos* ye *n negligitis* neglect. m *Tu*  
*Ego* I & and *tu* thou *h sumus* are *o in tuto* in n *Neglige*  
safeguard. o *Tutus*

**p**periclitor Tu thou & and pater (thy) father p periclitari  
**q** Accerso mini are in jeopardy.  
**r** Ira Pater (thy) father & and Præceptor (thy) master  
**s** Amor ster q accersunt send for te thee. r Ira the falling  
**t** Quis out amantium of Lovers h est is redintegratio the  
**u** Votum renewing s amoris of love Enim for t quid what  
**x** Percutio nisi but u vota prayers h supersunt remain.  
**y** Pectus x Percussit (she) struck y pectora (her) breasts  
**z** Fio quoque and also y pectus (her) breast z fiunt be  
**a** Robur came a robora an Oak.  
**b** Surgo b Surgere to rise c diluculo betimes in the morn  
**cd**iluculum ing d est is e saluberrimum a very wholesome thing  
**d** Sum f Scire to know multum much, d est is g jucundus  
**e** Selubar dissima vita a most pleasant life.  
**f** Scio  
**g** jucundus

## The Second Concord.

**h** Cerno **C**ertus amicus a sure friend h cernitur is tried  
**i** Incertus in i incerta \* re in a doubtful matter.  
**\* Res** Homo a man armatus armed. Ager a field co  
 lendus to be tilled. Hic vir this man est is meus  
 meus my master.  
 Rex the King & and Regina the Queen (d sunt  
**k** Beatus are) k beati blessed.

## The Third Concord.

**l** Sapi **V**IR the Man l sapit is wise qui which m lo  
**m** Loquor quitur speaketh n pauca few (words.)  
**n** Paucus o Veni I came in p tempore in time, q quod  
**o** Venio which d est is r primum the chiefest s omnium \* re  
**p** Tempus rum of all things.  
**q** Qui r Primus s Omnis.

*Tu* thou *t dormis* sleepest *multum* much, & *t Dormio*  
*u potas* drinkest *sape* often, *ambo q que* both *u Poto*  
*ich* (things) *d sunt* are *x inimica* hurtful *y x Inimicus*  
*pori* to the body. *y Corpus*  
*Gaudeo* I am glad *quod* that *tu* thou *bene z va-* *z Valeo*  
*art* in good health. *Gaudeo* I am glad *a te a Tu*  
*at* thou *bene z valere* art in good health. *b Abeo*  
*Jubeo* I bid *ut* that *tu* thou *b abeas* go hence. *c Habeo*  
*Jubeo* I bid *a te* that thou *b abire* go hence. *d Equus*  
*c Habuit* he had *d equam* a horse, & and *e mu-* *e Mula*  
*m* a Mule *f quos* which *g vendidit* he sold. *f Qui*  
*Imperium* the rule & and *dignitas* the dignity *g Vendo*  
*que* which *h petiisti* thou hast required. *h Peto*  
*Arcus* the Bow & and *i calami* the arrows *k i Calamus*  
*nt* are *l bona* good. *Arcus* the Bow & and *i k Sum*  
*calami* the arrows *f qua* which *m fregisti* thou *l Bonus*  
*st* broken. *m Frango*

### The Case of the Relative.

*E S T* (he) is *miser* wretched *qui* who *n admi-* *n Admiror*  
*ratur* admireth *o nummos* money. *o Nummus*  
*Felix* (he is) happy *f quem* whom *p aliena q p Alienus*  
*ricula* other mens harms *r faciunt* do make *f q periculum*  
*autum* wary. *r Facio*  
*t Noli* do not thou *u amare* love *x divitias f Cautus*  
*iches f quod* which *k est* is *y sordidissimum* the *t Nolo*  
*asest z omnium* of all things. *u Amo*  
*Hei* wo a *mibi* to me, *qualis* what one *b erat x Divitia*  
*was* he? *b Erat* he was *talis* such a one, *c qua-* *y Sordidus*  
*em a nunquam d vidi* I never saw. *z Omnis*  
*e Quibus* to whom *t voluisti* (thou) wouldst *a a Ego*  
*me* that I *g agere* should give *h gratias* thanks, *g b Sum*  
*gi* I have given (thanks.) *c Qualis*  
*d Video e Qui f Volo g Ago h Gratia*  
*e Qui-*

- Res** a *Quibus i rebus* with what things *adductus* be  
**k Facio** ing moved **k fecisti** hast thou done (it?)  
**l Narro** e *Qua* which things *nunc* now *non est* there  
**m Video** not *locus l narrandi* time to tell.  
**n Locus** m *Vides* thou seest in e *quem n locum* um  
**o deductus** what pass *res* the matter *b sit* is o *deducta* brought  
**p Sentio** p *Senties* thou shalt perceive *qui vir* what  
**q Uter** fellow l *sim* I am.  
**r Existimo** e *Quarum i rerum* of which things q *utrum*  
**s Nosco** whether *velim* I desire *minus* less, *non possum*  
**t Ille** cannot *facile* easily r *existimare* esteem.  
**u Incipio** Ego I *non f novi* knew not t *illum* him e *cogit*  
**x Hic** x *causa* for whose sake u *incipis* thou beginne  
**y Omnis** hoc this (matter.)  
**z Do** y *Omnia* all things z *dabuntur* shall be give  
**\* Tu** tibi \* thee a *quibus* of which b *habes* thou ha  
**a Qui** opus need.  
**b Habeo** a *Cui* whom *utrum* whether c *procedam* I shoul  
**c Procedo** go *obuiam* to mee: *nondum d statui* (I) have no  
**d Statuo** yet determined.  
**e Utor** e *Uttere* use f *virtute* virtue, a *qua* than which  
**f virtus** nihil nothing g *est* is h *melius* better.  
**g Sum** *Quantus* how great a man g *erat* was *Julius*  
**i Imperator** *Cesar*, a *quo i Imperatore* who being *Genera*  
**k Romanus** k *Romani* the Romans *primum* first l *ingressi* [su  
**l Ingredior** entred into *Britanniam* Britain.  
**n Occido** b *Habuit* (he) had *ferrum* a knife a *quo* wit  
**o Sui** which n *occiderit* he would have slain o *se* him  
**p Appellor** self.  
**\* Is** *Avis* the bird a *qua* which p *appellatur* is ca  
led *passer* a Sparrow, or *avis* the bird *qui* whic  
p *appellatur* is called *passer* a Sparrow.  
**q Dico** g *Esne* is it not \* *ea* that *Lutetia*, *quam* whic  
**r Parisii** nos we q *dicimus* do call r *Parisios* Paris? g *Esne*  
is not \* *ea* that *Lutetia*, a *quos* which nos  
q *dicimus* do call r *Parisios* Paris?



## Construction of Nouns Substantives.

*Acundia* the eloquence f *Ciceronis* of Cicero, f *Cicero*  
*Opus* the work t *Virgilii* of Virgil. *Amator* t *Virgilius*  
 over u *studiorum* of studies. *Dogma* the opi- u *Studium*  
 n x *Platonis* of Plato. x *Plato*  
*Multa* many things z *impedierunt* have letted y *Multus*  
 e me. b *Pauca* a few things c *similia* like d *his* to z *Impedio*  
 se. e *nonnulla* somethings *hujusmodi* of this sort. a *Ego*  
*Multum* g *lucris* much again. h *Quantum* i *nego* b *Paucus*  
 how much business? k *id* l *operis* that work. c *Similis*  
*Puer* a Boy m *bona* n *indole* of good towardness; d *Hic*  
*puer* a boy m *bona* o *indolis* of a good toward- e *Non-*  
 s; *Puer* a child m *boni* o *ingenii* of a good wit, *nullus*.  
*puer* a child m *bono* o *ingenio* of a good wit. f *Multus*  
*Opus est* p *mibi* I have need q *tuo* r *judicio* of g *Lucrum*  
 judgment. *Usus* f *est* t *filio* my son hath need h *Quantus*  
*inti* u *minis* of twenty pound. i *Negotium*

Is l *Opus* m *Bonus* n *Indoles* o *Ingenium* p *Ego* q *Tu* s  
*judicium* f *Sum* t *Filius* u *Mina*.

## Construction of Adjectives.

## The Genitive Case.

x *Aurum*  
*Uvidus* covetous x *auri* of gold. *Peritus* y *Bellum*  
 expert y *belli* of war. *Ignarus* ignorant z z *Omnis*  
*inimium* of all things. *Eidens* bold a *animi* of a *Animus*  
 urage. *Dubius* doubtful b *mentis* of mind. b *Mens*  
 mor mindful c *prateriti* of that which is past. c *prateritus*  
 us accused d *furti* of theft. d *Furtum*  
*Aliquis* some one e *nostrum* of us. *Primus* the e *Ego*  
 f *omnium* of all. g *Qui*  
 g *Cujus fundus* whose ground h *est* is it? i *Vi-* h *Sum*  
 i a Neighbour's. i *Quid* i *Vicinus*

k Ago	Quid k agitur what is done in l ludo m ludo
l Ludus	rrio in the School? Studetur it is studied; the
m Literari <sup>9</sup>	the Boys ply their Books.
n Cujus	n Cuius sententia whose saying h est is it? o
o Cicero	ceronis Cicero's. p Quanti for how much q
p Quantus	sti hast thou bought librum the book? f Pa
q Eno	for a little.
r Liber	t Cujus whose h est is domus the House?
f Parvus	u vestra not yours, sed but x nostra ours.
t Quid	y Sinistra the left h est is mollior the softer
u Vester	aurium of the Ears.
x Noster	Cicero (is) a eloquentissimus the eloquent
y Sinistra	oratorum of the Orators.
z Aurus	c Frigidior more cold d glacie than ice.
a Eloquent	e Doctior better learned f multo by much.
b Orator	g Altior higher h uno i pede by one foot.
b Frigidus	d Glacies e Doctus f multus g Altus h Unus i Pe

## The Dative Case.

k Corpus	L Abor labour est is utilis profitable k corpori
l Hector	the body. Æqualis equal l Hectori to Hector
m Bellum	Idoneus fit m bello for War. Jucundus pleasant
n Omnis	omnibus to all persons. Supplex suppliant o
o Parens	renti to his Parent.
p Ego	Proprium proper p mihi to me.
q Hostis	Flebilis or flendus to be lamented n omnib
	all men. Formidabilis or formidandus to
	feared q hosti of his Enemy.

## The Accusative Case.

r Altus	T Urris a Tower r alta high centum i ped
f Latus	hundred foot. Arbor, a tree f lata broad
	t dig

fingers. *Liber* a book *crassus* thick *tres* u *pol-* u *Pollex*  
or x *tribus* u *pollicibus* three inches. x *Tres*

## The Ablative Case.

*Bundans* abounding y *corpiis* in wealth. z *Cru-* y *Copia*  
ra thighs a *plena* laden b *thymo* with thyme. z *Crus*  
s void, *ira*, *ira*, or *ab ira*, of anger. *Nulla* epi- a *Plenus*  
no letter *inanis* void c *aliqua* d *re* of some b *Thymus*  
er. *Ditissimus* very rich e *agri* in ground. f *Om-* c *Aliquis*  
all places g *sunt* are a *plena* full h *stultorum* of d *Res*  
s. *Quis* who *nisi* but *inops* (one that is) empty e *Ager*  
ntis of understanding k *respuat* would refuse f *Omnis*  
n gold l *oblatum* being offered? *Integer* (a g *sum*  
that is) upright *vita* of life, *qua* and *purus* h *Stultus*  
from m *sceleris* wickedness, non n *eget* need- i *Mens*  
not o *jaculis* the darts *Mauri* of the Moors, k *Respuo*  
or p *arcu* the bow. *Expers* void f *omnium* of l *Oblatus*  
ings. *Corpus* a body *inane* void of *animi* a Soul. m *Scelus*  
ignus worthy q *honore* of honour. *Captus* depri- n *Egeo*  
oculis of eyes. *Præditus* endued f *virtute* with o *jaculum*  
ne. *Contentus* content t *paucis* with few things. p *Arcus*  
ignus worthy u *laudare* to be praised. *Conten-* q *Honor*  
content x *vivere* to live in y *pax* in peace. r *Oculus*  
f *Virtus* t *Paucus* u *Laudor* x *Virvo* y *Pax*.

## Construction of the Pronoun.

*Ars* part z *tui* of thee. *Amor* the love a *mei* of z *Tu*  
me. *Ars* b *tua* thy Art. *Imag* b *tua* thy Image. a *Ego*  
emo none z *vestrum* of you. *Aliquis* some one b *Tuus*  
rum of us. c *Major* the bigger z *vestrum* of c *Magnus*  
c *Maximus* d *natu* the eldest a *nostrum* of us. d *Natus*  
K Con-

## Construction of a Verb ; and first with Nominative Case.

**f** Sum  
**g** Malus  
**h** Fio  
**i** Vocer  
**k** Salutor  
**l** Tu  
**m** Dives  
**n** Habeor  
**o** Dormio  
**p** Cubo  
**q** Somnio  
**r** Studeo  
**f** Quisquam  
**t** Meo  
**u** Currens  
**x** Mandens  
**y** Epistola  
**z** Assuesco  
**a** Bibo

**F**ama Fame *f est* is *g malum* an evil thing.  
*lus* an evil person *cultura* by good order  
*h fit* is made *bonus* good. *Cræsus i vocatur* is called  
*dives* rich. *Horatius* Horace *k salutatur* is saluted  
*Poeta* Poet. *Malo* I had rather *l te* that thou  
 wert in *divitem* rich *quam* than *n haberi* accounted  
*Incedo* I go *claudus* lame. *Petrus* Peter *o dormio*  
 sleepeth *secutus* secure. *Tu* thou *p cubas* liest down  
*supinus* having thy face upward. *q Somnias* thou  
 dreamest *vigilans* waking. *r Studeo* study thou  
*stans* standing. *Non decet* it doth not become  
*quenquam* any man *t meiere* to piss *u currere*  
 running out or *x mandentem* eating. *Loquor* I speak  
*frequens* often.

*Taceo* I hold my tongue *multus* much. *Scriptor*  
 write *y Epistolas* letters *rarissimus* very seldom.  
*z assuescas* accustom not (thy self) a *bibere* to drink  
*vinum* wine *jejunus* fasting.

## The Genitive Case.

**b** Sum  
**c** Pater  
**d** Insipiens  
**e** Dico  
**f** Puto  
**g** Extra  
**h** Dementia  
**i** Disco  
**k** Dediscendus  
**l** Orans

**H**æc vestis this garment *b est* is *c patris* my father's.  
*b Est* it is the property of *d insipientis* of a fool  
*dicere* to say *non f putaram* I had not thought  
*b Est* it is the point of *g extrema* of extreme  
*dementia* madness *i discere* to learn *k dediscenda* (things  
 that are) to be unlearn'd *b Est* it is the duty of *l orans*  
*i Disco* *k Dediscendus* *l Orans*.



one praying *m cogitare* to think of *nihil* nothing *m Cogi-*  
 but *n cœlestia* heavenly things. *ans*  
*Hic codex* this book *b est* is *meus* mine. *Hæc do-* *n Cœlestis*  
 this house *b est* is *vestra* yours. *Non b est* it is *o Mentior*  
*meum* my property *o mentiri* to lye. *b Est* it *p Noster*  
*nostrum* our part *non q inferre* not to offer *r inju-* *q Infero*  
*m* wrong. *b Est* it is *f tuum* thy duty *t pati* to *r Injuria*  
*er u omnia* all things *juxta* alike. *f Tuis*  
*Probitas* honesty *x ducitur* is reckoned *y parvi* *t Patior*  
 e worth. *Nobilitas* Nobility *z penditur* is est- *u Omnis*  
 ned a *maximi* very much worth. *Hic* this man *x Duco*  
*alligat* chargeth *c se* himself *d furti vel furto* of *y Parvus*  
 ft. *e Admonuit* he advised me *f errati vel erra-* *z Pendor*  
 of [my] mistake. *g Damnatus est* he is con- *a Magnus*  
 nned *de h pecuniis i repetundis* of money unjust- *b Alligo*  
 taken. *c Sui*  
*x Satagit* he hath enough to do *l suarum* *m re-* *d Furtum*  
 of his own business. *Deus O* God *n miserere* *e Admoneo*  
 e mercy *o mei* on me. *f Erratum*  
*Obliviscor* I forget *p carminis* the song. *g Damno*  
*Recordor* I call to mind *q pueritiam* my child- *h Pecunia*  
 od. *Obliviscor* I forget *r lectionem* my Lesson. *i Reputun-*  
*mini* I remember *f tui vel te* of thee. *Memini* I *de*  
 ke mention *de f te* of thee. *Egeo* or *Indigeo* I *k Satago*  
 ve need *f tui vel te* of thee. *Potior* I conquer *ur-* *l Suus*  
 the City. *Potior* I obtain *u voto* my desire. *m Res*  
*n Misereor*  
*o Ego p Carmen q Pueritia r Lectio f Tui t Urbs u Votum*

## The Dative Case.

x Omnis  
y Hic  
c Tu  
z Sum

**N**ON dormio I sleep not x omnibus to all me  
Habeo I have it y huic for this man,  
not c tibi for thee.

Non z est\* mihi I have not argentum money.  
I know non z esse c tibi thou hast not argentum  
money.

\*Ego

a Pignus  
b Vitium,  
c Tu  
d Duo  
e Laus

Sum I am prasidio a safeguard c tibi to thee  
Hæc res this thing z est is voluptati a pleasure  
\* mihi to me.

Do I give vestem (my) garment c tibi to thee  
a pignori for a pawn. Verto I impute hoc this b  
for a fault c tibi to thee. Tu thou d duis judge  
hoc this e laudi a commendation c tibi to thee.

## The Accusative Case.

f Facio  
g Promp-  
tus  
h Ludifi-  
cor

i Vir  
k Largior  
l Pecunia  
m Dormio  
n Somnus  
o Endimi-  
on p Vita

**U**Sus use f facit makes (men) g promptos ready  
Fæminæ women h ludificantur do tease  
l viros men. k Largitur he freely bestoweth l  
cuniam money.

m Dormis thou sleepest n somnum the sleep of  
dymionis of Endymion. Gaudeo I rejoice gaudium  
a joy. Vivo I live p vitam a life. Rogo I ask te thee  
p pecuniam money. Doceo I teach te thee r literas  
Letters. f Quod which exhortor I exhort c te thee  
jamdudum now a great while. Exuo I put  
t gladium my sword u me from me.

on p Vita q Pecunia r Litera s Qui t Gladius u Ego.

## The Ablative Case.

**F** *Erit* he striketh y *eum* him z *gladio* with a x *Ferio*  
 sword. *Taceo* I hold my tongue a *metu* for y *Is*  
**B** *Agit* he handled c *causam* the cause d *summa* z *Gladius*  
*uentia* with exceeding great eloquence. a *Metus*  
**V** *Vendidi* I sold (it) f *auro* for gold. g *Emptus* b *Ago*  
 I am bought h *argento* for money. i *Quanti* c *Causa*  
 how much k *mercatus es* hast thou bought d *Summus*  
 nc m *equum* this Horse? *Certe* truly n *pluris* e *Vendo*  
 more quam than o *vellem* I would. f *Aurum*  
 ffuis thou aboundest q *opibus* in wealth. g *Emo*  
 Cares thou wantest s *virtute* virtue. *Expleo* I h *Argen-*  
 te thee u *fabulis* with Tales. x *Spoliavit* he tum  
 ndered y me me *bonis omnibus* of all my goods. i *Quantus*  
 ueras thou overchargest b *stomachum* thy sto- k *Mercor*  
 ch c *cibo* with meat. d *Levabo* I will ease t te l *Hic*  
 me f *hoc* g *onere* of this burden. m *Equus*  
**A** *Accepit* he received i *litteras* a Letter a k *Petro* n *Plus*  
 n *Peter*. l *Audiui* I heard ex m *nuncio* by the o *Volo*  
 Messenger n *Distat* he is distant longe a great way p *Affluo*  
 nobis from us. p. *Eripui* I have delivered e te q *Opes*  
 e q *malis* from evils. r *Subtraxit* he plucked r *Careo*  
 ngulum (my) girdle o *mihi* from me. p *Eripuit* s *Virtus*  
 took t *vitam* his life u *illi* from him. t *Tu*  
**P** *Præfero* I prefer hunc this man x *multis* y gra- u *Fabula*  
 us by many degrees. x *Spolio*  
**S** *Superat* he is beyond illum him a paulo b in- y *Ego*  
 uallo a little space. z *Omnes*  
 a *Onero*  
**S** *stomachus* c *Cibus* d *Levo* e *Tu* f *Hic* g *Onus* h *Accipio*  
 itera k *Petrus* l *Audio* m *Nuncius* n *Disto* o *Ego* p *Eri-*  
 q *Malum* r *Subtraho* s *Cingulus* t *Vita* u *Ille* x *Multus*  
 gradus z *Supero* a *Paulus* b *Intervallum*.

c Rex  
d Venio  
e Hostis  
f Fugio  
g Ego  
h Dux  
i Vinto  
k Sum.

c Rege the King d *veniente* coming e *hostes* the enemies f *fugerunt* fled g Me h duce I being Captain i *vinces* thou shalt overcome.

c Rege the King d *veniente* coming, id est that is, dum whilst Rex the King d *veniret* came Me h duce I being Captain id est, that is, si if ego k *fuero* shall be dux Captain.

### Construction of Verbs Passive.

l Legor  
m Petor  
n Peto

**V**irgilius Virgil l *legitur* is read a g me me. Fama let fame m *petatur* be sought for tibi by thee. Ego lego I read *Virgilium* Virgil. Tu thou n *petas* mayst seek for famam Fame

### Gerunds.

o Scribo  
p Literæ  
q Consulo  
r Tu

f Audio  
t Poeta  
u Viso  
x Eo

y Facular  
z Bello

a Ambulo  
b Adipiscor

c Gloria  
d Do

e Sublevo  
f Ignosco

g Consumo  
h Hic i Totus k Dies l Apparo m Detraheo n Bibo o Amo p Cogito q Edo.

**O**tium leisure o *scribendi* of writing p *literæ* letters Ad q *consulendum* to consult r *tu* for thee. f *Auditum* to hear t *Poetas* Poets.

Cupidus desirous u *visendi* to see. Certus resolved x *eundi* to go. Peritus skilful y *jaculandi* darting. Gnavus expert z *bellandi* in making War

Sum I am *defessus* weary a *ambulando* walking. Caesar b *adeptus est* hath got c *gloria* glory d *dando* by giving, e *sublevando* by relieving, f *ignoscendo* by pardoning. g *Consumendo* they spend h *hunc* i *totum* k *diem* this whole day b *Adipiscor* in l *apparando* in getting ready.

m *Deterrrens* they affright a n *bibendo* from drinking, ab r *amando* from loving. p *Cogitatio* thinketh de q *edendo* of eating. Ratio the manner

f *Ignosco* g *Consumo* h *Hic* i *Totus* k *Dies* l *Apparo* m *Detraheo* n *Bibo* o *Amo* p *Cogito* q *Edo*.



scribendi of writing *f* est is *t* conjuncta joined *r* Scribo  
 on *u* loquendo with speaking. Vereor I am afraid *f* Sum  
 dies satis *f* sit that a day may not be enough *x* *t* Conjunct.  
*m* *hi* for me *ad agendum* to do my business. *Ad* *us*  
*capendum* to take *z* *hostes* the enemies. *Ob* (vel) *u* *Loquor*  
*opter* a *redimendum* to redeem *b* *captivos* the *x* *Ego*  
 prisoners *Inter* *c* *cœnandum* at supper while. *An* *y* *Capio*  
*d* *damnandum* before they be condemned. *e* *z* *Hostis*  
*beundem est* *f* *mibi* I must go hence. *a* *Redimo*  
*b* *Captivus* *c* *Cœno* *d* *Damno* *e* *Abeo* *f* *Ego*.

## Supines.

*E* *O* I go *g* *cubitum* to lie down. *h* *Amici* friends *g* *Cubo*  
*i* *admissi* being admitted *spēctatum* to see, *kh* *Amicus*  
*neatis* can ye forbear *l* *risum* laughter? *i* *Admissus*  
*m* *Facile* easie *n* *factu* to be done, *m* *facile* easie *k* *Teneo*  
*feri* to be done. *p* *Turpe* dishonest *q* *dictu* to be *l* *Risus*  
 spoken, *n* *turpe* dishonest *r* *dici* to be spoken. *m* *Facilis*  
*n* *Facio* *o* *Fio* *p* *Turpis* *q* *Dicor* *Dicor*.

## Time.

*V* *igilas* thou watchest *t* *nocte* in the night. *u* *f* *Vigila*  
*Dormis* thou sleepest *x* *luce* in the day. *Sex* *t* *Nox*  
*ginta* *y* *annos natus* threescore years old. *z* *Ster* *u* *Dormio*  
*is* thou snorest *a* *totam* *b* *hyemen* all the winter. *x* *Lux*  
*y* *Annus* *z* *Sterto* *a* *Totus* *b* *Hyems*

## Space and Place.

*N* *E* *c* *discefferis* depart thou not *d* *pedem* a foot *c* *Discedo*  
*hinc* hence. *d* *Pes*

## A Place.

e *Venio* **V**ivo I live in *Anglia* in England. e *Veni* I came  
 f *Gallia* per f *Galliam* by France in g *Italiam* into  
 g *Italia* Italy. Proficiscor I go a Journey ex h *urbe* out of  
 h *Urbs* the City.  
 i *Vivo* i *Vixit* he lived k *Londini* at London. l *Studii*  
 k *Londini* he studied m *Oxoniae* at Oxford.  
 num  
 l *Studeo* Bos the Oxe n *procumbit* lieth o *humi* on the  
 m *Oxonia* ground. p *Enutritus est* he was brought up q *mili-*  
 n *Procumbit* *litiae* in warfare. *Vivitis* ye live r *otioso* idle s *domi-*  
 bo at home que and t *belli* in war.  
 o *Humus* u *Militavit* he was a Soldier x *Carthagini* or  
 p *Enutrio* *Carthagine* at Carthage. y *Natus est* he was born  
 q *Militia* z *Athenis* at Athens.  
 r *Otiosus* a *Educatus est* he was brought up b *ruri* or *rure*  
 f *Domus* in the Country. Eo I go c *Romam* to Rome. *Confero*  
 t *Bellum* I betake d *me* my self e *domum* home. *Recipio me*  
 u *Milito* I betake me again *rus* into the Country. f *Discessit*  
 x *Carthago* he departed g *Londino* from London. h *Profectus*  
 y *Nascor* est he went a journey. g *Londino* (vel per *Londinum*)  
 z *Athena* by London i *Cantabrigiam* to Cambridge. k *Abiit*  
 a *Educor* he went *domo* from home. l *Reversus est* he is re-  
 dinum turned b *rure* from the Country.  
 b *Rus* c *Roma* d *Ego* e *Domus* f *Discedo* g *Lon-*  
 Proficiscor i *Cantabrigia* k *Ab eo* l *Revertor*.

## Impersonals.

m *Sum* **O**portet there must m *esse* be n *aliquem* some-  
 n *Aliquis* body. Oportet me I must. Licet o *tibi* thou  
 o *Tu* may'st. Inter est it concerneth p *omnium* all men  
 p *Omnis* q *agere* to deal recte rightly.  
 q *Ago*

Refert

Refert it concerneth r te thee f nosce to haue r Tu  
known t teipsum thy self, f Nosco

Pœnitēt it repenteth u nosmet us d nostri of t. Tuipse  
our selves. u Egomet

Tædet it irketh d me me x civitatis of the City. x Civitas

Pudet it ashameth me me y negligentia of my y Negli-  
negligence. Miseret it pitieth me me o tui for gentia

thee. Miserefit it begins to pity d me me a illo- a Ille  
rum of them. b Parcor

bParcatur csumptui let cost be spared. d Par c Sumptus  
camus let us spare e pecunia money. Benefit it is d Parco  
done well f multis to many a g Principe by the e Pecunia  
Prince. f Multus

Certatur (ab illis) they strive h maxima i vi g Princeps  
with a very great force. h Magnus

k Posita l est she is put in m ignem into the i Vis  
fire. Fletur they weep. k Profitus

l Sum  
mignis

### A Participle.

**F**raiturus like to enjoy n amicis (his) friends n Amicis

Consulens consulting o tibi for thee. Diligen- o Tu

dus to be beloved ab omnibus of all. Appetens p Omnis

greedy q vini of wine. q Vinum

Indoctus untaught. Innocens innocent.

Amans loving, amantior more loving, aman-  
tissimus most loving.

Homo a man laudatus laudable. Puer a Boy a-  
mandus (id est) that is, r amari dignus worthy to r Amor  
be loved.

Fugitans avoiding f litium suits. Indoctus un- f Lis  
skilful t pilæ at ball. Cupientissimus most desirous t Pila  
tui of thee. Abundans abounding u lactis with u Lac  
milk.

Exosus hating x sevitiā cruelty. Pertasus x Sevitia  
weary of y vitam life. The y Vita

## The Adverb.

z	Lucrum	<b>M</b> ultum z <i>lucri</i> much gain. <i>Tunc</i> a <i>tempore</i>
a	Tempus	at that time. <i>Ubique</i> b <i>gentium</i> every
b	Gens	where.
*	Venit	* <i>Venit</i> he came <i>obviam</i> to meet c <i>illi</i> him,
c	Ille	<i>Canit</i> he singeth <i>similiter</i> like e <i>huic</i> this man.
d	Cano	f <i>Surgendum</i> we must rise <i>tempore</i> in time g
e	Hic	<i>Cubandum</i> we must go to bed <i>vesperi</i> in the Even-
f	Sargo	ing. h <i>Laborandum</i> we must work <i>luci</i> by day.
g	Cubo	k <i>Propius</i> nearer i <i>urbem</i> the City. k <i>Proximo</i>
h	Laboro	very near <i>castra</i> the Tents.
i	Urbs	
k	Prope	

## The Conjunction.

l	Sum	<b>X</b> enophon & and Plato l <i>fuere</i> have been m
m	Æqualis	<i>æquales</i> equal. n <i>Studui</i> I have studied o
n	Studeo	<i>Romæ</i> at Rome & and p <i>Athenis</i> at Athens. l
o	Roma	<i>Est</i> it is <i>meus liber</i> my Book & and q <i>fratris</i> my
p	Athenæ	Brothers. r <i>Emi</i> I bought s <i>fundum</i> a ground
q	Frater	<i>centum</i> t <i>nummis</i> for an hundred pieces & and u
r	Emo	<i>pluris</i> more.
s	Fundus	<i>Petrus</i> Peter & and <i>Johannes</i> John x <i>precaban-</i>
t	Nummus	<i>tur</i> did pray & and y <i>docebant</i> did teach. <i>Gratia</i>
u	Plus	thanks & both z <i>habetur</i> is given & and a <i>refer-</i>
x	Precor	<i>retur</i> shall be given b <i>tibi</i> to thee a c <i>me</i> by me.
y	Parens	z <i>Habeor</i> a <i>Referor</i> b Tu c <i>Ego</i> .

## The Preposition.

d	Locus	<b>H</b> abeo I have b te thee d <i>loco</i> (i in <i>loco</i> ) instead
e	Parens	e <i>parentis</i> of a Parent. <i>Exeo</i> I go out of f <i>Domo</i>



*Ex domo* the house. *Prætereo* I pass by b te thee f *Domus*  
*insalutatum* unsaluted. *Adeo* I go to *templum* g *Insaluta-*  
the Church. *tus*

# The Interjection.

**O** *Festus dies* O the jovial day h *hominis* of a h *Homo*  
Man ! *Hei* wo c *mihi* to me. \* *Invisus*  
*Heu* alas \* *invisam* i *stirpem* the hated stock ! i *Stirps*  
*Proh* ! k *santle* *Jupiter* holy Jupiter. *Proh* oh ! k *Sanctus*  
*fidem* the faith m *Deum* of the Gods & and h l *Fides*  
*hominum* of Men ! m *Dii*

A N

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An INDEX or TABLE of all  
the Words that are in the Exam-  
ples of the English Rules, shewing  
what Parts of Speech they are,  
and how they are declined.

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A

A

**A** From, Prep.

*Ab*, from, Prep.

*Abeo*, *is*, *ivi*, *ire*, *itum*, to go away, V. N. 4. c.

*Abundans*, *antis*, c. 3. abounding, Part.

*Accerso*, *is*, *sivi*, *sere*, *situm*, to send for, V. A. 3. c.

*Accipio*, *is*, *cepi*, *cipere*, *ceptum*, to take, V. A. 3. c.

*Ad*, to, Prep.

*Adductus*, *a*, *um*, moved, Part.

*Adipiscor*, *eris* *vel* *ere*, *eptus sum* *vel* *fui*, *adipisci*,  
to get, V. D. 3. c.

*Admiror*, *aris* *vel* *are*, *atus sum* *vel* *fui*, *ari*, to  
wonder at, or admire, V. D. 1. c.

*Admissus*, *a*, *um*, admitted, Part.

*Admoneo*, *es*, *ui*, *ere*, *itum*, to admonish, V. A. 2. c.

*Aequalis*, *le*, c. 3. equal, N. Adj.

*Affluo*, *is*, *xi*, *ere*, *xum*, to overflow, V. N. 3. c.

*Ager*, *gri*, m. g. a field, N. S. 2. d.

*Agitur*, *agebatur*, *actum est*, it is done, V. Imp c. 3.

*Alienus*, *a*, *um*, of another, N. Adj.

*Alligo*, *as*, *avi*, *are*, *atum*, to charge, V. A. 1. c.

*Alquis*, *qua*, *quid*, some body, Pron.

*Altus*,

# I N D E X.

*Altus, a, um, high, N. Adj. P.*  
*Altior, ius, c. 3. higher, N. Adj. C.*  
*Altissimus, a, um, very high, N. Adj.*  
*Amandus, a, um, to be loved, Part.*  
*Amans, tis, c. 3. loving, N. Adj. P.*  
*Amantior, ius, c. 3. more loving, N. Adj. C.*  
*Amantissimus, a, um, very loving, N. Adj. S.*  
*Amator, oris, m. g. a Lover, N. S. 3. d.*  
*Ambo, a, o, Plur. both, N. Adj.*  
*Ambulo, as, aui, are, atum, to walk, V. N. 1. c.*  
*Amicus, ci, m. g. a Friend, N. S. 2. d.*  
*Amo, as, aui, are, atum, to walk, V. A. 1. c.*  
*Amator, oris, m. g. the lover, N. S. 3. d.*  
*Anglia, a, f. g. England, N. S. P. 1. d.*  
*Anima, a, f. g. a Soul, N. S. 1. d.*  
*Animus, mi, m. g. the mind, N. S. 2. d.*  
*Annus, i, m. g. a year, N. S. 2. d.*  
*Ante, before, Prep.*  
*Apparo, as, aui, are, atum, to prepare, V. A. 1. c.*  
*Appellor, aris vel are, atus sum, ari, to be called, V. P. 1. c.*  
*Appetens, tis, c. 3. desirous, N. Adj.*  
*Arbor, oris, f. g. a tree, N. S. 3. d.*  
*Arcus, cus, m. g. a Bow, N. S. 4. d.*  
*Argentum, ti, n. g. silver, N. S. 2. d.*  
*Armotus, a, um, armed, Part.*  
*Ars, artis, f. g. skill, N. S. 3. d.*  
*Affuesco, scis, suavi, & suctus sum vel fui, scero suctum, to accustom, V. N. 3. c.*  
*Athenae, aram, Plur. f. g. Athens, N. S. P. 1. d.*  
*Audio, is, iui, ire, itum, to hear, V. A. 4. c.*  
*Avis, is, f. g. a Bird, N. S. 3. d.*  
*Auris, is, f. g. an Ear, N. S. 3. d.*  
*Aurum, i, gold, n. g. N. S. 2. d.*  
*Aut, or, Conjunction Disjunctive.*

*Beatus,*

# I N D E X.

B

B

- B** *Eatus, a, um*, Blessed, N. Adj.  
*Bellum, li*, n. g. N. S. 2. d.  
*Bene*, well, Adv. of quality.  
*Benefit, fiebat, factum est*, &c. it is done well.  
 V. Imp. Irreg. N. P.  
*Bibo, is, bibi, ere, itum*, to drink, V. N. 3. c.  
*Bonus, a, um*, good, N. Adj. P.  
*Melior, us*, c. 3. better, N. Adj. c.  
*Optimus, a, um*, best, N. Adj. f.  
*Bos, bovis*, c. 2. an Oxe, N. S. 3. d.  
*Britannia, æ*, f. g. Britain, N. S. 1. d.

C

C

- C** *Æsar, aris*, m. g. Cæsar, N. S. P. 3. d.  
*Calamus, i*, m. g. an arrow, N. S. 2. d.  
*Calear, aris*, n. g. a spur, N. S. 3. d.  
*Cano, is, cecini, ere, tum*, to sing, V. N. 3. c.  
*Cantabrigia, æ*, f. g. Cambridge, N. S. P. 1. d.  
*Capio, is, cepi, capere, captum*, to take, V. A. 3. c.  
*Captivus, vi*, m. g. a Prisoner, N. S. 2. d.  
*Carmen, inis*, n. g. a song, N. S. 3. d.  
*Careo, es, ui, & cassus sum, carere, cassum, & caritum*, to want, V. N. 2. c.  
*Carthago, inis*, f. g. Carthage, N. S. P. 3. d.  
*Castra, orum*, n. g. Pl. Tents. N. S. 2. d.  
*Causa, æ*, f. g. a cause, N. S. 1. d.  
*Cautus, a, um*, wary, N. Adj.  
*Centum*, Pl. c. 3. an hundred, N. Adj. indecl.  
*Cernor, eris vel ere, visus sum, cerni*, to be seen,  
 V. P. 3. c.  
*Certatur, abitus, atum est*, &c. it is striven, V. N.  
 Imperfect. 1. c.  
*Certe*, surely, Adv. of affirming.  
*Certus, a, um*, sure, N. Adj.

*Cessator,*



# I N D E X.

*Cessator. oris, m. g. a sluggard, N. S. 3. d.*  
*Cibus, bi, m. g. food, N. S. 2. d.*  
*Cicero, onis, m. g. Cicero, N. S. P. 3. d.*  
*Cingulus, li, m. g. a Girdle, N. S. 2. d.*  
*Civitas, tatis, f. g. a City, N. S. 3. d.*  
*Claudus, a, um, lame, N. Adj.*  
*Codex, icis, m. g. a Book, N. S. 3. d.*  
*Cælestis, te, c. 3. heavenly, N. Adj.*  
*Cæno, as, avi & atus sum, are, atum, to sup. V. N. 1. c.*  
*Cogito, as, avi, are, atum, to think, V. N. 1. c.*  
*Colendus, a, um, to be tilled, Part.*  
*Confero, fers, tuli, latum, to go, V. A. Irreg.*  
*Conjunctus, a, um, joined, Part.*  
*Consulo, is, ui, lere, sultum, to consult, V. A. 3. c.*  
*Consulens, tis, c. 3. consulting, Part.*  
*Consumo, is, sumpsi, ere, sumptum, to spend. V. A. 3. c.*  
*Contentus, a, um, content, N. A.*  
*Copia, a, f. g. Plenty, N. S. 1. d.*  
*Corpus, oris, n. g. a body, N. S. 3. d.*  
*Crassus, a, um, thick, N. Adj.*  
*Cræsus, i, m. g. Cræsus, N. S. P. 1. d.*  
*Crus, cruris, n. g. a thigh, N. S. 3. d.*  
*Cubo, as, ui, are, itum, to lie down, V. N. 1. c.*  
*Cujus, a, um, whose, Pron.*  
*Cultura, a, f. g. ordering, N. S. 1. d.*  
*Cupidus, a, um, desirous, N. Adj.*  
*Cupientissimus, a, um, most desirous, N. Adj.*  
*Cupio, is, iui, ire, itum, to desire, V. N.*  
*Currens, tis, c. 3. running, Part.*

D

D

**D** *Amno, as, avi, are, atum, to condemn, V. A. 1. c.*  
*Damnor, aris vel are, atus sum, ari, to be*  
*condemned, V. P. 1. c.*  
*Decet, docebat, cuit, &c. it becometh, V. Imp. 3. c.*  
*Dedi-*

# I N D E X.

- Dediscendus, a, um, to be unlearned, Part.*  
*Deductus, a, um, led, Part.*  
*Defessus, a, um, weary, Part.*  
*Dementia, a, f. g. madness, N. S. 1. d.*  
*Deterreo, es, ui, ere, itum, to affright, V. A. 2. c.*  
*Deus, i, m. g. God, N. S. 2. d.*  
*Dico, is, xi, cre, ctum, V. A. 3. c.*  
*Dicor, eris vel ere, ctus sum, dici, to be said, V. P. 3. c.*  
*Dies, diei, d. g. a day, N. S. 5. d.*  
*Dignitas, atis, f. g. dignity, N. p. 3. d.*  
*Dignus, a, um, worthy, N. Adj.*  
*Dii, deorum, Plu. Gods, N. S. irreg. 2. d.*  
*Diligentia, a, f. g. diligence, N. S. 1. d.*  
*Diligendus, a, um, to be beloved, Part.*  
*Diluculo, early, by break of day, Adv. of time.*  
*Dis, itis, c. 3. rich, N. Adj. P.*  
*Ditior, ius, c. 3. more rich, N. Adj. C.*  
*Ditissimus, a, um, most rich, N. Adj. S.*  
*Discedo, is, cessi, ere, cessum, to depart, V. N. 3. c.*  
*Disco, scis, didici, dicere, to learn, V. N. 3. c.*  
*Disso, as, stiti, are, stitum, to differ, V. N. 1. c.*  
*Dives, vitis, c. 2. rich, N. Adj.*  
*Divitiæ, arum, f. g. riches, N. S. 1. d.*  
*Do, das, dedi, dare, datum, to give, V. A. 1. c.*  
*daris, vel dare, datum, to be given, V. P. 1. c.*  
*Doceo, es, ui, ere, doctum, to teach, V. A. 2. c.*  
*Doctus, a, um, learned, N. A. P.*  
*Doctior, ius, c. 3. more learned, N. A. C.*  
*Doctissimus, a, um, most learned, N. Adj. S.*  
*Dogma, atis, n. g. an Opinion, N. S. 3. d.*  
*Domus, domi vel domus, f. g. a house, N. S. 2. & 4. d.*  
*Dormio, is, iui, ire, itum, to sleep, V. N. 4. c.*  
*Dubius, a, um, doubtful, N. Adj.*  
*Duco, is, xi, ere, ctum, to lead, V. A. 3. c.*  
*Ducor, eris vel ere, ctus sum, duci, V. P. 3. c.*  
*Dux, ducis, c. 2. a Captain, N. S. 3. d.*

# I N D E X.

E

E

- E** *Do, edis, vel es, edi, edere, vel esse, esum vel estum,*  
to eat, V. N. Irreg. 3. c.
- ducor, aris, vel are, educatus sum, ari,* to be brought  
up, V. P. 1. c.
- geo, es, ui, ere,* to need, V. N. 2.
- go, mei,* I. Pron.
- loquens, tis, c. 3.* eloquent, N. Adj. P.
- loquentior, ias, c. 3.* more eloquent, N. Adj. C.
- loquentissimus, a, um,* very eloquent, N. Adj. S.
- loquentia, a, f. g.* eloquence, N. S. 1. d.
- mo, is, mi, ere, emptum,* to buy, V. A. 3. c.
- mor, eris vel ere, emptus sum, emi,* to be bought,  
V. P. 3. c.
- ndymion, onis, m. g.* Endymion, N. S. P. 3. d.
- nim, for,* Conjunct. Causal.
- nterior, iris vel ire, itus sum vel fui, iri,* to be  
brought up, V. P. 4. c.
- o, is, iui, ire, itum,* to go, V. N. 4. c.
- pistola, a, f. g.* a Letter, N. S. 1. d.
- quus, qui, m. g.* a Horse, N. S. 2. d.
- ripio, is, ui, ere, reptum,* to take away, V. A. 3. c.
- ragtum, ti, n. g.* a mistake, N. S. 2. d.
- et, and,* Conjunct. Copul.
- exo, is, iui, ire, itum,* to go out, V. N. 4. c.
- hortor, aris vel are, atus sum, ari,* to exhort, V. D. 1. c.
- istimo, as, aui, are, atum,* to exhort, V. A. 1. c.
- osus, a, um,* hated, Part.
- pers, tis, c. 3.* void, N. Adj.
- pleo, es, eui, ere, pletum,* to fill, V. N. 2. c.
- tra,* without, Prep.
- terior, ius, c. 3.* more outerly, N. Adj. c.
- tremsus, a, um,* the utmost, Adj. f.
- xno, is, ere, utum,* to put off, V. A. 3. c.

L

Fabulae

# I N D E X.

F

F

**F***Abula*, *a*, f. g. a Tale, N. S. 1. d.  
*Facilis*, *le*, c. 3. easie, N. Adj.  
*Facile*, easie, Adv. of quality.  
*Facio*, *is*, *feci*, *facere*, *factum*, to do, V. A. 3. c.  
*Facundia*, *a*, f. g. eloquence, N. S. 1. d.  
*Fama*, *a*, f. g. Fame, N. S. 1. d.  
*Felix*, *icis*, c. 3. happy, N. A. 3. d.  
*Fœmina*, *a*, f. g. a Woman, N. S. 1. d.  
*Ferio*, *is*, *percussî*, *percussum*, to strike, V. A. 3. c.  
*Ferrum*, *ri*, n. g. a sword. N. S. 2. d.  
*Festus*, *a*, *um*, jovial, N. Adj.  
*Fidens*, *tis*, c. 3. bold, N. Adj.  
*Fides*, *ei*, f. g. Faith, N. S. 5. d.  
*Filius*, *ii*, m. g. a Son, N. S. 2. d.  
*Fio*, *fs*, *factus sum*, *fieri*, to be made, or done, V. N. 1. c.  
*Flebilis*, *le*, c. 3. to be lamented, N. Adj.  
*Flendus*, *a*, *um*, to be lamented, N. Adj.  
*Fletur*, *flebatur*, *fletum est*, &c. V. Imperf. 2. c.  
*Formidabilis*, *le*, c. 3. to be feared, Part 1. c.  
*Formidandus*, *a*, *um*, to be feared, N. Adj.  
*Frango*, *is*, *fregi*, *frangere*, *fractum*, to break, V. A. 3. c.  
*Frater*, *tris*, m. g. a Brother, N. S. 3. d.  
*Frequens*, *tis*, c. 3. often, N. Adj.  
*Frigidus*, *a*, *um*, cold, N. Adj.  
*Fruiturus*, *a*, *um*, to enjoy, Part. 3. c.  
*Fugio*, *is*, *gi*, *ere*, *itum*, to avoid, V. N. 3. c.  
*Fugitans*, *tis*, c. 3. avoiding, Part.  
*Fundus*, *di*, m. g. ground, N. S. 2. d.  
*Furtum*, *ti*, n. g. theft, N. S. 2. d.

G

G

**G***Allia*, *a*, f. g. France, N. S. 1. d.  
*Gaudeo*, *es*, *gavisus sum*, *ere*, to rejoice, V. N. P. 2. c.  
*Gaudium*



# I N D E X.

*audium, ii, n. g. joy, N. S. 2. d.*  
*ens, tis, f. g. a Nation. N. S. 3. d.*  
*glacies, ei. f. g. ice, N. S. 5. d.*  
*gladius, ii, m. g. a Sword, N. S. 2. d.*  
*gloria, æ, f. g. glory, N. S. 1. d.*  
*gnarus, a, um, skilful, N. Adj.*  
*gradus, us, m. g. a step, N. S. 4. d.*  
*gratia, æ, f. g. grace, N. S. 1. d.*

## H

## H

**H** *Ab eo, es, ui, ere, itum, to have, V. A. 2. c.*  
*Habeor, eris, uel ere, to be had, V. P. 2. c.*  
*Hector, oris, m. g. Hector, N. S. P. 3. d.*  
*Hei, wo, Interj. of cursing.*  
*Herus, i. m. g. a Master, N. S. 2. d.*  
*Heu, alas, Interj. of sorrow.*  
*Hic, hæc, hoc, this, Pron.*  
*Hinc, hence, Adv. of Place.*  
*Homo, inis, c. 2. g. a Man, N. S. 3. d.*  
*Horatius, ii, m. g. Horace, N. S. P. 2. d.*  
*Hostis, is, c. 2. g. an Enemy, N. S. 3. d.*  
*Hujusmodi, invar. o. 3. of like sort.*  
*Humus, mi, f. g. the ground, N. S. 2. d.*  
*Hyems, emis, f. g. the Winter, N. S. 3. d.*

## I

## I

**I** *Aculum, i. n. g. a Dart, N. S. 2. d.*  
*Faculo, as, avi, are, atum, to dart, V. A. 1. c.*  
*Famdudum, long since, Adv. of time.*  
*Idoneus, a, um, fit, N. Adj.*  
*Iejunus, a, um, fasting, N. Adj.*  
*Ignarus, a, um, ignorant, N. Adj.*  
*Ignis, is, m. g. fire, N. S. 3. d.*  
*Ignosco, is, novi, noscere, notum, to pardon, V. A. 2. c.*  
*Ille, illa, illud, that, Pron.*

# I N D E X.

- Imago, inis*, f. g. an Image, N. S. 3. d.  
*Impedio, is, iui, iri, itum*, to hinder, V. A. 4. c.  
*Imperator, oris*, m. g. an Emperor, N. S. 3. d.  
*Imperium, ii*, n. g. the rule, N. S. 2. d.  
*In, in*. Prep.  
*Inanis, e, c.* 3. void, N. Adj.  
*Incedo, is, cessi, ire, cessum*, to go, V. A. 3. c.  
*Incertus, a, um*, uncertain, N. Adj.  
*Incipio, is, cepi, ere, ceptum*, to begin, V. N. 3. c.  
*Indigeo, es, ui, ere*, to need, V. N. 2. c.  
*Indoctus, a, um*, untaught, N. Adj.  
*Indoles, is*, f. g. towardness, N. S. 3. d.  
*Infero, fers, tuli, ferre, latum*, to bring in, V. A. irreg.  
*Iugenium, ii*, n. g. wit, N. S. 2. d.  
*Ingredior, eris vel ere, gressum, gredi*, to enter in  
V. D. 3. c.  
*Inimicus, ci*, m. g. an enemy, N. S. 2. d.  
*Injuria, æ*, f. g. injury, N. S. 1. d.  
*Innocens, tis, c.* 3. innocent, N. Adj.  
*Inops, opis, c.* 3. poor, N. Adj.  
*Inspiciens, tis, c.* 3. foolish, N. Adj.  
*Insalutatus, a, um*, unsaluted, Part.  
*Integer, gra, grum*, upright, N. Adj.  
*Inter, between*, Prep.  
*Interest erat. fuit, &c.* it concerneth, V. Imperf.  
*Intervallum, li*, n. g. a space, N. S. 2. d.  
*Invisus, a, um*, hated, Part.  
*Johannes, is*, m. g. John, N. S. Pr. 3. d.  
*Ira, a, f. g.* anger, N. S. 1. d.  
*Is, ea, id*, that, Pron.  
*Italia, æ, f. g.* Italy, N. S. Pr. 1. d.  
*Iubeo, es, jussi, bere, jussum*, to bid, V. A. 2. c.  
*Jucundus, a, um*, pleasant, N. Adj.  
*Judicium, ii*, n. g. judgment, N. S. 2. d.  
*Julius, ii*, m. g. Julius, N. S. Pr. 2. d.  
*Juxta, alike*, Adv.

# I N D E X.

L

L

- Abor, oris*, m. g. labour, N. S. 3. d.  
*Laboro, as, avi, are, atum*, to labour, V. A. 1. c.  
*Lact, etis*, n. g. milk, N. S. 3. d.  
*Largior, iris vel ire, itus sum, iri*, to bestow, V. A. 4. c.  
*Latus, a, um*, broad, N. Adj.  
*Laudatus, a, um*, praised, Part.  
*Laudor, aris vel are, laudatus sum, ari*, to be praised,  
 V. P. 1. c.  
*Laus, dis*, f. g. praise, N. S. 3. d.  
*Lectio, nis*, f. g. a Lesson, N. S. 3. d.  
*Lego, is, legi, legere, lectum*, to read, V. A. 3. c.  
*Legor, eris vel ere, lectus sum, legi*, to be read, V. P. 3. c.  
*Levo, as, avi, are, atum*, to ease, V. A. 1. c.  
*Liber, bri*, m. g. a Book, N. S. 2. d.  
*Licet, ebat, licuit, &c.* it is lawful, V. Imperf. 2. c.  
*Lis, litis*, f. g. strife, N. S. 3. d.  
*Litera, a*, f. g. a Letter, N. S. 1. d.  
*Litera, arum*, f. g. an Epistle, N. S. 1. d.  
*Literarius, a, um*, belonging to letters, N. Adj.  
*Locus, ci*, m. g. a place, N. S. 2. d.  
*Londinum, ni*, London, N. S. P. 2. d.  
*Longe*, far, Adv. of time.  
*Lucrum, i*, n. g. gain, N. S. 2. d.  
*Ludificor, aris vel are, atus sum, ari*, to mock, V. D. 1. c.  
*Ludus, literarius*, a School, N. S. & Adj. 2. d.  
*Ludus, di*, m. g. a Play, N. S. 2. d.  
*Lutetia, a*, f. g. Paris, N. S. P. 1. d.  
*Lux, cis*, f. g. light, N. S. 3. d.

M

M

- M** *Agister, stri*, m. g. a Master, N. S. 2. 2.  
*Magnus, a, um*, great, N. Adj. P.

L 3

Major,

# I N D E X.

- Major, oris, c. 3. greater, N. Adj. C.*  
*Maximus, a, um, the greatest, N. Adj. S.*  
*Malus, a, um, bad, Adj. P.*  
*Pejor, us, worse, N. Adj. C.*  
*Pessimus, a, um, the worst, N. Adj. S.*  
*Malum, i, n. g. evil, N. Adj. put Substantively.*  
*Malo, vis, lui, malle, to be more willing, V. irreg. 3. c.*  
*Mandens, tis, c. 3. eating, Part.*  
*Maurus, i, a Moor, N. S. P. 2. d.*  
*Meo, is, minxi, meiere, miſtum, to piſs, V. A. 3. c.*  
*Melius, better, Adv. of quality.*  
*Memini, iſti, it, to remember, &c. V. defective.*  
*Memor, is, c. 3. mindful, N. Adj.*  
*Mens, tis, f. g. a mind, N. S. 3. d.*  
*Mentior, iris, vel ire, to lie, V. D. 4. c.*  
*Mercor, aris, vel are, atus ſum, ari, to buy, V. D. 1. c.*  
*Metus, us, m. g. fear, N. S. 4. d.*  
*Meus, a, um, my, Pron.*  
*Militia, æ, warfare, N. S. 1. d.*  
*Milito, as, avi, are, atum, to go to war, V. N. 1. c.*  
*Mina, æ, f. g. a Pound, N. S. 1. d.*  
*Minus, leſs, Adv. of quality.*  
*Mifer, a, um, wretched, N. Adj.*  
*Mifereor, eris, vel ere, ertus, ſum, eri, to have pity, V. D. 2. c.*  
*Miferet, miferebat, miſertum eſt vel miſeritum, &c. it pitieth, V. Imperf. 2. c.*  
*Miſcereſcit, miſcereſcebat, miſertum eſt vel miſeritum eſt, &c. it begins to pity, V. Imperf. 3. c.*  
*Mollis, e, c. 3. ſoft N. Adj. P.*  
*Mollior, ius, c. 3. ſofter, N. A. C.*  
*Moliſſimus, a, um, ſoſteſt, N. A. S.*  
*Multum, i, n. g. much, N. Adj. put Subſtantively.*  
*Multum, much, N. A. of quality.*  
*Multus, a, um, much, N. Adj.*  
*Mula, æ, a Mule, N. S. 1. d.*

Narro,



# I N D E X.

N

N

**N** *Arro, as, avi, are, atum*, to tell, V. A. 1. c.  
*Nascor, eris, vel ere, natus sum, nasci*, to be  
 born, V. N. 3. c.  
*natus, a, um*, born, Part.  
*Natu*, by birth, Abl. *ab hoc natu*, Monop.  
*Ne*, lest, Conjunct. Copul.  
*Nec*, neither, Conjunct. Copul.  
*Negligentia, æ, f. g.* negligence, N. S. 1. d.  
*Negligo, is, lexi, ligere, lectum*, to neglect, V. A. 3. c.  
*Negotium, ii, n. g.* business, N. S. 2. d.  
*Nemo, Gen. caret, Dat. nemini, &c.* no body, N. S.  
 3. d.  
*Nisi*, except, Conjunct.  
*Nobilitas, atis, f. g.* nobleness, N. S. 3. d.  
*Nolo, non vis, nolui, nolle*, to be unwilling, V. irreg.  
*Non*, not, Adv. of denying.  
*Nondum*, not yet, Adv. of time.  
*Nonnullus, a, um*, some, N. Adj.  
*Nosco, is, novi, noscere, notum*, to know, V. A. 3. c.  
*Noster, stra, strum*, ours, Pron.  
*Nox, noctis, f. g.* night, N. S. 3. d.  
*Nullus, a, um*, none, N. Adj.  
*Nummus, mi, m. g.* money, N. S. 2. d.  
*Nunc*, now, Adv. of time.  
*Nuncius, ii*, a Messenger, N. S. 2. d.  
*Nunquam*, never, Adv. of time.

O

O

**O** *B*, for, Prep.  
*Oblatus, a, um*, offered, Part.  
*Obliviscor, eris, vel ere, itus sum, sci*, to forget, V. D. 3. c.  
*Obviam*, on the way, Adv.

# I N D E X.

*Occido, is, cidi, ere, cisum*, to kill, V. A. 3. c.  
*Omnis, e, c. 3.* all, N. Adj.  
*Onero, as, avi, are, atum*, to load, V. A. 1. c.  
*Onus, eris, n. g.* a burden, N. S. 3. d.  
*Ope, um, f. g.* wealth, N. S. 3. d.  
*Oportet, oportebat, &c.* It behoveth, V. Imp. 2. c.  
*Opus, eris, n.* a work, N. S. 3. d.  
*Opus, n. g.* need, N. S. indecl.  
*Orans, tis, c. 3.* praying, Part.  
*Orator, oris, m. g.* an Orator, N. S. 3. d.  
*Otiosus, a, um, idle*, N. Adj.  
*Otium, ii, n. g.* idleness, N. S. 2. d.  
*Oxonia, e, f. g.* Oxford, N. S. P. 1. d.

P

P

**P***Arco, is, peperci, & parsi, ere*, to spare, V. N. 3. c.  
*Parcitur, ebatur*, it is spared, V. Imperf. 2. c.  
*Parens, tis, c. 2.* a Father or Mother, N. S. 3. d.  
*Parisi, orum, m. g.* Paris, N. S. P. Pl. 2. d.  
*Pars, partis, f. g.* a part, N. S. 3. d.  
*Parvus, a, um, little*, Adj.  
*Passer, eris, m. g.* a Sparrow, N. S. 3. d.  
*Pater, tris, m. g.* a Father, N. S. 3. d.  
*Pater, teris, vel tere, passus sum, pati*, to suffer, V. D. 3. c.  
*Paucus, a, um, few*, N. Adj.  
*Paulus, a, um, little*, N. Adj.  
*Pax, pacis, f. g.* peace, N. S. 3. d.  
*Pectus, oris, n. g.* the Breast, N. S. 3. d.  
*Pecunia, a, f. g.* Money, N. S. 1. d.  
*Pendor, eris vel ere, pensus, sum, pendi*, to be esteemed, V. P. 3. c.  
*Percutio, is, cussi, cuture, cussum*, to strike, V. A. 3. c.  
*Periclitor, aris vel are, atus sum, ari*, to be in jeopardy, V. D. 1. c.  
*Periculum, li, n. g.* danger, N. S. 2. d.

*Peritus,*

# I N D E X.

- Peritus, a, um, expert, N. Adj.*  
*Pertusus, a, um, weary, Part.*  
*Pes, pedis, m. g. a foot, N. S. 3. d.*  
*Peto, is, ii, & iui, ere, itum, to desire, V. A. 3. c.*  
*Petor, eris vel ere, itus sum, peti, to be desired, V. P. 3. c.*  
*Petrus, tri, m. g. Peter, N. S. P. 2. d.*  
*Pignus, oris, n. g. a pledge, N. S. 3. d.*  
*Pila, a, f. g. a Ball, N. S. 1. d.*  
*Placoo, es, ui, ere, itum, to please, V. N. 2. c.*  
*Plato, onis, m. g. Plato, N. S. 3. d.*  
*Plenus, a, um, full, N. Adj.*  
*Pœnitet, tebat, &c. it repenteth, V. Imp. 2. c.*  
*Poeta, a, m. g. a Poet, N. S. 1. d.*  
*Pollex, icis, m. g. an inch, N. S. 3. d.*  
*Positus, a, um, placed, Part.*  
*Possum, potes, potui, posse, to may or can, V. irreg.*  
*Potior, iris, vel ire, itus sum, iri, to pass by, V. N. 4. c.*  
*Poto, as, aui, & potatus sum, are, atum, to drink, V. N. 1. c.*  
*Præceptor, oris, m. g. a Master, N. S. 3. d.*  
*Præfero, fers, tuli, ferre, latum, to prefer, V. irreg.*  
*Præsidium, ii, n. g. a safeguard, N. S. 2. d.*  
*Prætereo, is, ii, iui, ire, itum, to pass by, V. N. 4. c.*  
*Præteritus, a, um, passed by, Part.*  
*Præcor, aris vel are, atus sum, ari, to pray, V. D. 1. c.*  
*Pridem, long ago, Adv.*  
*Prior, us, c. 3. the former, N. Adj. C.*  
*Primus, a, um, the first, N. Adj. S.*  
*Primum, first, Adv.*  
*Princeps, cepis, c. 2. a Prince, N. S. 3. d.*  
*Probitas, atis, f. g. honesty, N. S. 3. d.*  
*Procedo, is, cessi, cedere, cessum, to go on, V. N. 3. c.*  
*Procumbo, is, cubui, cubere, cubitum, to lie down, V. N. 3. c.*  
*Proficiscor, eris vel ere, factus sum, sci, to go, V. D. 3. c.*  
*Promptus, a, um, ready, N. Adj.*  
*Prope, near, Prep. p.*

*Proprius*

# I N D E X.

*Propius*, nearer, Adv. c.  
*Proxime*, next, Adv. S.  
*Proprius*, *a, um*, proper, N. Adj.  
*Propter*, for, Prep.  
*Pudet, ebat*, 2. c. it shameth, V. Imperf.  
*Puer, eri*, m. g. a Boy, N. S. 2 d.  
*Pueritia, æ, f. g.* childhood.  
*Purus, a, um*, pure, N. Adj.  
*Puto, as, aui, are, atum*, to think, V. N. 1. c.

Q

Q

**Q***ualis, le, c. 3.* what like, N. Adj.  
*Quantus, a, um*, how great, N. Adj.  
*Quam*, as, Adv. of Comparison.  
*Que*, and, Conjunction.  
*Qui, quæ, quod*, which, Pron.  
*Quidam, quædam, quoddam*, some one, Pron.  
*Quis, quæ, quod*, who, Pron.  
*Quisquam, quicquam*, any one, Pron.  
*Quod*, that, Conjunct.  
*Quoque*, also, Conjunct.

R

R

**R***arus, a, um*, seldom, V. Adj. P.  
*Rarior, ius, c. 3.* cmore seldom, N. Adj. C.  
*Rarissimus, a, um*, very seldom, N. Adj. S.  
*Recipio, is, copi, cipere, ceptum*, to receive, V. N. 3. c.  
*Recordor, aris, vel are, atus sum, ari*, to call to mind,  
V. D. 1. c.  
*Redimo, is, emi, imere, emptum*, to redeem, V. A. 3. c.  
*Redintegratio, onis, f. g.* a renewing, N. S. 3. d.  
*Referor, ferris, vel ferre, latus sum, ferrî*, to be  
brought back, V. P. irreg.  
*Refert, referebat, tulit, &c.* it mattereth, V. imp. irreg.  
*Regina,*



# I N D E X.

*Regina, æ, f. g. a Queen, N. S. 1. d.*  
*Reputundatum, is, bribery, N. S. 1. d. dipt.*  
*Res, rei, f. g. a thing, N. S. 5. d.*  
*Respuo, is, ui, ere, utum, to refuse, V. N. 3. c.*  
*Reus, a, um, accused, N. Adj.*  
*Revertor, eris, vel ere, versus sum, verti, to return,*  
*V. P. 3. c.*  
*Rex, regis, m. g. a King, N. S. 3. d.*  
*Risus, us, m. g. laughter, N. S. 4. d.*  
*Robur, oris, n. g. an Oak, N. S. 3. d.*  
*Rogo, as, avi, are, atum, to ask, V. A. 1. c.*  
*Roma, æ, f. g. Rome, N. S. P. 1. d.*  
*Romanus, a, um, Roman, N. Adj.*  
*Rus, ruris, n. g. the Country, N. S. 3. d.*

S

S

**S***æpe, often, Adv. of time.*  
*Sævitia, æ, f. g. cruelty, N. S. 1. d.*  
*Saluber, bris, bre, c. 3. wholesom, N. Adj. P.*  
*Salubrior, us, c. 3. more wholesom, N. Adj. C.*  
*Saluberrimus, a, um, very wholesom, N. Adj. S.*  
*Salutor, aris, vel are, atus sum, ari, to be saluted, V. P. 1. c.*  
*Sanctus, a, um, holy, N. Adj.*  
*Sapio, is, ui, & iui, ere, pitum, to be wise, V. N. c. 3.*  
*Satago, is, egi, agere, actum, to be busie, V. N. c. 3.*  
*Satis, enough, Adv. of quality.*  
*Scribo, is, psi, ere, ptum, to write, V. N. 3. c.*  
*Scelus, eris, n. g. wickedness, N. S. 3. d.*  
*Scio, is, sciui, ire, scitum, to know, V. N. 4. c.*  
*Securus, a, um, careless, N. Adj.*  
*Sed, but, Conjunct.*  
*Sententia, æ, f. g. a saying, N. S. 1. d.*  
*Sentio, is, si, ire, sum, to perceive, V. N. 4. c.*  
*Sexaginta, c. 3. threescore, N. Adj. inv. Plur.*  
*Sinister, stræ, stram, the left, Adj.*

*Simi-*

# I N D E X.

*Similis, le, like, N. Adj.*  
*Similiter, like, Adv. of quality,*  
*Somnio, as, aui, are, atum, to dream, V. N. 1. c.*  
*Somnus, ni, m. g. sleep, N. S. 2. d.*  
*Sordidus, a, um, base, N. Adj. p.*  
*Sordidissimus, a, um, most base, N. Adj. f.*  
*Specio, as, aui, are, atum, to behold, V. A. 1. c.*  
*Statuo, is, ui, ere, atum, to appoint, V. A. 3. c.*  
*Stans, tis, c. 3. standing, Part.*  
*Sterto, is, ui, ere, to snort, V. A. 3. c.*  
*Stomachus, chi, m. g. the stomach, N. S. 2. d.*  
*Stirps, is, f. g. a stock, N. S. 3. d.*  
*Studeo, es, ui, ere, itum, to study, V. N. 2. d.*  
*Studetur, ebatur, itum est, &c. V. Imperf.*  
*Studium, ii, n. g. study, N. S. 2. d.*  
*Stultus, a, um, foolish, N. Adj.*  
*Sublevo, as, aui, are, atum, to help, V. A. 1. c.*  
*Subtraho, is, traxi, are, tractum, to withdraw, V. A. 3. c.*  
*Sui, sibi, of himself, Pron.*  
*Sum, es, fui, esse, to be, V. N. irreg.*  
*Supero, as, aui, are, atum, to overcome, V. A. 1. c.*  
*Supersum est, fui, esse, to be over and above, V. N. irr.*  
*Supinus, a, um, careless, N. Adj.*  
*Supplex, plicis, c. 3. suppliant, N. Adj.*  
*Supra, above, Prep.*  
*Superior, ius, c. 3. higher, N. Adj. c.*  
*Supremus, a, um, vel summus, a, um, the highest, N. Adj. f.*  
*Surgo, is, rexi, ere, rectum, to rise, V. N. 3. c.*  
*Suus, a, um, his, Pron.*

## T

## T

**T** *Acce, es, ui, ere, itum, to hold ones peace, V.*  
*N. 2. c.*  
*Tedet, ebat, &c. it irketh, V. Imperf.*

*Talis,*

# I N D E X.

*Talis, le, such, N. Adj.*  
*Tantus, a, um, so great, N. Adj.*  
*Templum, i, n. g. a Temple, N. S. 2. d.*  
*Tempori, in time, Adv.*  
*Tempus, oris, n. g. time, N. S. 3. d.*  
*Teneo, es, ui, ere, tentum, to hold, V. A. 2. c.*  
*Thymus, mi, m. g. Thyme, N. S. 2. d.*  
*Totus, a, um, whole, N. Adj.*  
*Tres, tria, c. 3. Pl. three, N. Adj.*  
*Tu, tui, thou, Pron.*  
*Tuipſe, tui ipſius, thou thy ſelf, Pron.*  
*Tunc, then, Adv.*  
*Turris, e, f. g. a Tower, N. S. 3. d.*  
*Turpis, e, c. 3. filthy, Adj.*  
*Tutus, a, um, ſafe, N. Adj.*  
*Tuus, a, um, thine, Pron.*

## V

## V

**V** *Acuus, a, um, void, N. Adj.*  
*Valeo, es, ui, ere, to be able, V. N. 2. c.*  
*Ubique, every where, Adv.*  
*Vendo, is, didi, ere, to ſell, V. A. 3. c.*  
*Venio, is, veni, ventum, to come, V. N. 4. c.*  
*Vereor, eris vel ere, veritus ſum, vereri, to be afraid,*  
*V. D. 2. c.*  
*Verſo, is, ti, ere, verſum, V. A. 3. c.*  
*Veſperi, in the Evening, Adv.*  
*Veſter, ſtra, ſtrum, yours, Pron.*  
*Vellis, is, f. g. a Garment, N. S. 3. d.*  
*Vicinus, ni, m. g. a Neighbour, N. S. 2. d.*  
*Video, es, di, ere, viſum, to ſee, V. A. 2. c.*  
*Vigilo, as, aui, are, atum, to watch, V. N. 1. c.*  
*Vigilans, tis, c. 3. watching, Part.*  
*Viginti, c. 3. Pl. twenty, N. Indecl.*  
*Vinum, ni, n. g. Wine, N. S. 2. d.*

*Vinco,*

# I N D E X.

*Vinco, is, vici, vincere, victum*, to overcome, V. A. 3. c.  
*Vir, viri*, m. g. a Man, N. S. 2. d.  
*Virgilius, ii*, m. g. Virgil, N. S. P. 2. d.  
*Virtus, vertutis*, f. g. virtue, N. S. 3. d.  
*Vis, vis*, f. g. force, N. S. 3. d.  
*Viso, is, si, sere, sum*, to visit, V. N. 3. c.  
*Vita, a*, f. g. life, N. S. 1. d.  
*Vivo, is, ixi, ere, etum*, to live, V. N. 3. d.  
*Unus, a, um*, one, N. Adj.  
*Vocor, aris, vel are, atus sum, ari*, to be called, V. P. i. c.  
*Volo, vis, volui, velle*, to will, V. N. 3. c. irreg.  
*Voluptas, atis*, f. g. pleasure, N. S. 3. d.  
*Votum, i*, n. g. desire, N. S. 2. d.  
*Urbs, bis*, f. g. a City, N. S. 3. d.  
*Ufus, us*, m. g. use, N. S. 4. d.  
*Ut*, that, Conjunct.  
*Uter, a, um*, whether, N. Adj.  
*Utilis, le*, c. 3. profitable, N. Adj.  
*Utor, eris vel ere, usus sum, uti*, to use, V. D. 3. c.  
*Utrum*, whether, Adv.

X

X

**X** *Enophon, tis*, m. g. Xenophon, N. S. P. 3. d.

# F I N I S.



Hools { Accidence and  
Terminations.

John W. H.

Iohann Ad 11

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